Railroads.

...CAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

...o, Clinton & Cedar Rapids.

...fter MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

...WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD.

...with all Through Trains for Chicago and the ... with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa ... with stages for Toronto ... Grove with stages for Tipton ... with stages for Anamosa ... Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, Mitchel, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, ... Nevada, Boonsboro, Jefferson, ... Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council ...

...teamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and ...

...e shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route ... Iowa and Central Iowa, it being only 138 miles ... to the Mississippi River, and thence directly ... interior of Iowa.

...for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills., ... agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive ... for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed ... free of charge.

M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt.
...AM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent.

...CAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from ... at Chicago as follows: ... JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

...CAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and ... streets ... M. L. SYKES, Jr., Supt.

...CAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD ... C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

...CAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD ... M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

...W WATER DETECTOR, FOR ...enting the Explosion of Steam Boilers. ASHCROFT'S PATENT. ...PLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE. ...ALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 233 Lake street, Chicago, Agents for the West.

...INNER'S STOCK. We have a full supply of ... PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, ...per and Metals Generally, FOR THE FALL TRADE. ...HOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer, ...Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

...WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, ...porters and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, ...TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ...Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. ...assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines ...

Architects and Builders.

...BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street ...

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. ...RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES ...

...L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

...P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, ...E IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

...B. WINTON, GROCER, ...109......STATE STREET......NO. 109. Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of Assorted Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Offering at very low figures for CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH! ...

...NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS, ...FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES.

...OHN H. WEBER & CO., Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas, NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. ... Western Trade.

...FIFTY LESSONS IN SINGING ... Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston.

...000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE ... J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

...500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. ... J. W. DOANE & CO.

...000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, ... J. W. DOANE & CO.

...00 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA ... J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

...00 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS ... J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

...TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

...200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

...00 Bags RIO COFFEE ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

...00 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

...250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

...DRIED APPLES.—25 Bbls prime ... W. H. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

...00 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR landing ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

...200 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

...500 BOXES PURE SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

...00 BBLS. BEST WINTER ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

...00 HF. BBLS. NEW MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

...000 MATS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

...00 BOXES CASTILE SOAP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray, William Bross, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year....$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week....15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year....7.00
Daily, to Mail subscribers, per six months....4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year....4.00
Weekly, single subscribers....1.50
" 3 copies....4.00
" 5 copies....6.00
" 6 copies....8.00
" 10 copies....12.00
" 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)....20.00
Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk.
Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1860. NUMBER 177

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

THE WEEKLY PRESS & TRIBUNE.

Another Batch of Letters.

We continue to receive most cheering evidence that the Republicans of the Northwest are preparing vigorously for the contest that is before us. The year 1860 is to be ever memorable in the history of the American Union. There is no mistaking the signs of the times. Unawed by the bluster of Southern fire-eaters and no longer to be duped by the cringing dough-face Democracy of the North, the people are determined to place honest, capable men in office, who will administer the government upon those patriotic principles on which it was originally established. While everybody will concede and guarantee to the three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders who so long have managed to control the government for their own special benefit, all their rights under the Constitution; while no one would interfere with slavery where it exists, the people have determined that the Territories of the Union shall not be polluted with the tread of the slave. As Jefferson and his compeers dedicated the great Northwest to freedom, so the people will consecrate the Territories of the Union as the homes of free white men. They believe that these Territories should be kept for the sons of poor white men from the South and the North, and not be usurped by a few slave breeding aristocrats, for themselves and their poor, degraded negroes. "Lands for the landless" is the motto by which they mean to conquer.

In this contest our books give certain proof that the Republicans of the Northwest appreciate the power of the Press in general, and of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE in particular. Our Mail Clerk has handed us another batch of letters from which we select a few items for the encouragement of those who take an interest in extending our circulation. It should be premised that a circulation of half a dozen is a large list at post offices situated in sparsely settled districts. This is specially true of Southern Illinois, where Republicans are not as plenty as they will be when our principles are well understood. The "dirty-work" Logans will not always have it their own way in that beautiful and rapidly improving portion of our State.

In the letters before us, received within the past week, we find the following clubs:

ILLINOIS.

Oxford, Henry Co.	14	Mount Morris, Ogle Co.	27
El Paso, Woodford Co.	15	Cedarville, Stephenson Co.	19
Girard, Macoupin Co.	10	Farmington, Fulton Co.	26
Havana, Mason Co.	20	Bloomfield, Edgar Co.	10
Galva, Henry Co.	31	Mt. Palatine, Putnam Co.	21
Greenfield, Green Co.	20	Danville, Vermillion Co.	21
Augusta, Hancock Co.	20	Condoro, Rock Island Co.	10
Ohio Centre, Hancock Co.	20	Verden, Macoupin Co.	11
Cerro Gordo, Piat Co.	20	Washburn, Marshall Co.	10
Kewanee, Henry Co.	20	Ogle, Lee Co.	10
Pleasant Plains, Sangamon Co.	29	Groveland, Tazewell Co.	20
		Dwight, Livingston Co.	15
Edgington, Rock Island County	10	Harvard, McHenry Co.	16
		Knoxborough, Mercer Co.	13
Clintonville, Kane Co.	10	Yates City, Knox Co.	14
Ashley, Washington Co.	6	Cherry Valley, Winnebago County	20
Warsaw, Hancock Co.	21		
Broadwell, Logan Co.	13	Biggsville, Henderson Co.	21
Sullivan, Moultrie	16	Hallwayville, Bureau Co	14
Oquawka Junction, Henderson Co.	14	Wataga, Knox Co	15
		Elmwood, Peoria Co.	29
Lincoln, Logan Co.	30	Macomb, McDonough Co	28
Woodstock, McHenry Co.	10	Cheney's Grove, McLean County	21
West Jersey, Peoria Co.	20		
Beardstown, Cass Co.	23	Logan, Edgar Co.	12
Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co.	22	Catlin, Vermillion Co.	13
Canton, Fulton Co.	46	Malden, Bureau Co.	10

We have only room for a few from neighboring Western States.

Beloit, Wis.	23	Oskaloosa, Iowa	22
Pensaukie, Oconto County, Wis.	15	Mound City, Kansas	10
		Windfield, Lake Co., Ind.	12
Columbus City, Iowa	10	LaGrange, Ind.	12
Wyoming, Iowa	10	Owatonna, Minnesota	11
Mt. Vernon, Linn Co, Iowa	11		

It will be noticed that more than half of the clubs in the above list come from the central and southern portions of the State. The letters from which the list is made up were taken at random from a bushel or more in the hands of the mail clerk. The fact shows the most encouraging progress of Republican principles in those portions of the State.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Produce, Live Stock, etc., during the past week will be found in the following comparative table:

	Receipts. Past week.	Prev. week.	Same time 1859.	Shipments. Past week.	Prev. week.	Same week 1859.
Flour, brls	8,685	7,486	4,959	4,033	8,123	1,508
Wheat, bu	62,659	51 057	22,588	4,285	26,891	5,454
Corn, bu	183,937	96,982	32,986	11,548	22,234	13,811
Oats, bu	28,843	25,279	8,443	3,927	7,116	1,331
Rye, bu	5,267	1,093	2,665	518	612	....
Barley, bu	9,979	8,848	2,843	1,566	1,502	1,845
Live hogs, No	1,706	4,293	1,421	....	....	407
Dressed do.	9,557	9,190	2,843	1,514	2,727	824
Cattle, No	1,626	885	1,231	515	498	540
Pork, brls	1,228	357	524	1,397	8,501	5,041
C. Meats, lbs	569,650	404,120	105,395	535,939	144,905	608,654
Lard, lbs	289,919	165,045	15,940	334,884	188,433	348,312
Tallow, lbs	1,285	6,790	6,020	48,225	109,324	59,100

One of the great features of trade during the past week, as will be seen from the above table, was the large receipts of Corn, compared with the week previous, and also as compared with the same week in 1859. Since the 1st of January we have received 347,865, against 82,689 bushels during the same period in 1859. As will be also seen, the receipts of all kinds of grain and flour have visibly increased during the week. We have received 1,200 barrels of flour, 11,000 bushels wheat, 3,500 bushels oats, 4,200 bushels rye, and 1,300 bushels barley, more than were received in the week ending Jan. 14.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city on Saturday last, compared with the amount in store at the corresponding date in 1858 and 1859:

	Jan. 21, 1860.	Jan. 22, 1859.	Jan. 23, 1858.
Flour, brls	20,729	12,425	26,030
Wheat, Spring, bu	300,605	199,898	662,591
" Red, bu	13,823	98,715	9,636
" White, bu	307	8,502	345
Total Wheat, bu	314,935	307,115	670,572
Corn, bu	198,282	8,182	4,746
Oats, bu	84,834	101,735	32,323
Rye, bu	4,221	750	[illegible]
Barley, bu	25,112	67,160	38,402
Total Grain, bu	627,384	484,932	746,044

During the the past week the Flour market has been very dull and prices have declined about 15c ⅌ brl. Wheat declined 2c. Corn has been active, and under large receipts the market has declined 6@7c. Oats declined 2c. Rye has been in good supply and prices have declined 5@6c. Barley declined 2@3c. Timothy Seed has been scarce and in good demand, and the market has advanced 20@25c. Clover Seed is scarce, and prices during the week have advanced 15c. Highwines 1c lower.

PROVISIONS.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past week amount to 11,263, against 13,483 during the week previous. The firmness in Provisions caused a buoyant market and the prices of Dressed advanced 10@15—closing however rather quiet on account of the mildness in the weather. The high rates at which Eastern exchange has been selling, as well as a firmness in other markets, has caused more activity in provisions and an increased buoyancy, Mess Pork having advanced 50c ⅌ brl, and Bulk Meats ¼c ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet and steady. At the close the market, however, is inactive—buyers and sellers being apart.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs since the 1st of November compared with those of the previous year:

	1859-60.	1858-9.
Received from Nov. 1 to Jan. 14	197,309	226,512
Received last week	11,263	4,264
Total	208,572	230,776
Shipped since Nov. 1	50,784	33,563
Left over	157,788	197,213

Dr. Rice's Second Lecture.

In justice to our reporter, we remark that the necessary abbreviation of some portions of Dr. Rice's second lecture on slavery, (printed on another page), was done under Dr. R.'s supervision, and therefore the public will not hold us responsible for any apparent alteration of idea, sentiment or statement which may have inadvertently occurred. We do not, however, think that any material error will be noticed.

The Marshalship.

It is now definitely announced that THOMAS HOYNE, Esq., has received the appointment to the vacant Marshalship of the Northern District of Illinois. It remains to be seen whether Mr. H. will accept. Possibly the pecuniary loss which he has been made to sustain by becoming surety for the late Marshal, has influenced the President to tender him the succession. However that may be, there exists no doubt that Mr. Hoyne can discharge the duties of the office more satisfactorily than they have been managed by his two immediate predecessors.

FIRES IN IOWA.

Destructive Fire and Narrow Escape at Knoxville.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1860.

One of those distressing accidents which seem to follow the fortunes, or rather misfortunes, of some men, occurred some six miles south of this place, at about nine o'clock last night.

A man by the name of Hershaw had left his house, after getting his children (four in number) into bed—the oldest a boy of but ten years, the youngest a babe of thirteen months—to go for his wife, who was attending the sick at a neighbor's, about one mile away, when, by some unknown cause, the bed in which two of the children slept caught fire, which fortunately awakened the oldest boy, who, with astonishing presence of mind and courage, succeeded in getting the other children out of the house, safe, after burning his hands and face badly, and almost all the hair from his head. He afterwards broke open the window and rescued the family Bible, that lay on a stand under the window—the only thing saved from the burning house, except their lives—and finding nothing more could be done, took the babe in his arms and, by coaxing and leading the others, succeeded in getting them to the nearest neighbor, some half mile or more, traveling over the frozen ground of a cold January night in their night-clothes. Here the brave little fellow could hardly be persuaded to stay and have his wounds cared for, but insisted on going for his father, showing an unconquerable spirit, and a perseverance hard to be excelled in one so young.

Mr. H. seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate, having lost all his stock by disease and accident this winter, which, with the fire, has left him penniless. But his friends and neighbors are moving in the matter, and will doubtless prevent his family from suffering.

A. F. S.

Burning of a Church at Lyons, Iowa.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LYONS, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1860.

On the night of Monday, the 16th, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and soon the Congregational Church, corner of Main and Sixth streets in this place, was discovered to be in flames. Our fire department, with its usual promptness, was soon on the ground, and had it been possible to obtain water, would no doubt have subdued the flames before very much damage could have been done; but the almost entire absence of this element compelled our noble fire company, with hundreds of others, to stand and witness the entire destruction of our beautiful church without the power to prevent it, the bell alone escaping with the loss of its yoke.

Thus discomfited but not discouraged, we trust that, guided by Divine wisdom, and aided by friends at home and abroad, together with the amount of insurance and a renewed effort, we shall soon see another as good erected in its place.

J. Q. R.

All who feel a desire to manifest their sympathy with us in our effort to rebuild, will please address our treasurer, Mr. J. Q. Root.

Alabama.

In the New Orleans papers of the 17th we find the missing proceedings of the third day's session of the Alabama Democratic State Convention. The following persons were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention:

AT LARGE.

John T. Morgan, Davis Hubbard.

DISTRICTS.

Leary P. Walker, Alex. B. Meek,
John A. Winston, Levi W. Lawler,
William Yancey, Francis S. Lyon,
David W. Baine, Henry D. Smith.

The platform takes the highest Southern grounds, insisting on the principle that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, and it utterly scouts everything like Douglasism. A resolution was passed requiring the delegates to Charleston to insist upon the endorsement of the Alabama platform by the Charleston Convention before nominating a candidate for the Presidency; and in case the Convention fail to do so, they are instructed to withdraw and take no further part in the proceedings.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Toombs of Georgia made a speech, in which he declared if the Republicans elected their President that his inauguration would be forcibly resisted. Should Mr. Toombs attempt this, he can read the balance of his own history in the fate of John Brown.

Sad Calamity—A Mother and Child Burned to Death.

[From the Canton (Ill.) Register, 17th.]

It becomes our melancholy duty to record one of the most terrible afflictions that has ever befel any of our citizens—the burning to death of the wife and little son of Mr. Isaac McBean, which occurred on Saturday morning last, about 6 o'clock. Mrs. M. was preparing breakfast at the time, and it is supposed—though it is not known positively, as there was no one with her but the little boy—that she had filled the lamp with fluid, and in doing so, spilled some of it upon her dress, and when she approached the stove it ignited, enveloping her in a sheet of flame, when, uttering heart-rending screams, she rushed into the adjoining tenement, occupied by Mr. E. Curtis, and threw herself upon the bed where Mrs. C. and her child were sleeping, setting fire to the bed. Mrs. C immediately leaped from the bed, and wrapping a blanket around her little one, placed it out of harm's way. By this time, Mr. J. Curtis, who was sleeping up stairs, came down, and went to the assistance of Mrs. M., who had gone back into her own apartment—reaching her as soon as possible, he wrapped her in a bed comfort, and extinguished the flames; but she was so fearfully burned that she died at 12 o'clock, six hours after the occurrence. In the mean time they found poor little Charley, who had all his clothing burned completely off, and when Mrs. C. picked the little fellow up, the skin peeled off and stuck to her hands—he was terribly burned and survived about four hours. The house in both tenements was set on fire in a number of places, and it is almost a wonder how it escaped burning, as Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were the only persons in the house that could do anything, and they were doing all in their power to relieve Mrs M. and little Charley; but they both attended to them first and the house afterwards. This melancholy affair has cast a sorrowful gloom over our city, and it will take sometime to efface it from the memories of our citizens. The funeral took place on Sunday last, and was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and neighbors. Elder Miner preached a very feeling and appropriate sermon on the occasion, and tears of sympathy for the deeply afflicted husband and parents of the deceased flowed freely during the delivery of the discourse. This is a terrible warning to all those who are using burning fluid in their families, and we earnestly hope it will be heeded. We are gratified to learn that quite a number of families have discarded it from their houses entirely.

Secretary Stanton's Opinion of the Admission of Kansas.

The Hon. F. P. Stanton, late Secretary of Kansas, writes as follows from Washington to a gentleman in Kansas. His letter is published in the Lawrence *Republican*:

You will have seen that the organization of the House is not yet effected. There is no certainty when the unfortunate and disreputable contest will be ended. The Administration has thrown its influence in the scale in favor of confusion, disorganization and faction. Having in charge all the sacred interests of the people, it has placed its own selfish purposes above everything else, and thus commits moral treason against the laws and the Constitution, in order to avert, for a time, that inevitable exposure and condemnation which its whole course of policy and action is destined to meet.

If a vote were to be taken in the Senate, now, Kansas would probably be rejected. It is possible that debate and cool reflection may alter this state of feeling before the question shall be finally disposed of; *but I consider the result extremely uncertain*. We can only await the event with entire confidence that our rejection, if it shall take place, will contribute, even more than our admission, to the utter overthrow of the faction which now has control of the Government."

Brown versus Brown—Petition for Divorce.

The wife of George W. Brown, editor of the late *Herald of Freedom*, has filed her petition in the District Court of this county for a divorce, charging the said Brown with adultery on several occasions, once in his office and once in his own house, and with inhuman treatment, such as to render her condition intolerable. She has retained Judge Smith and S. N. Wood, Esq., as her attorneys.

This George W. Brown is the creature whose slanders against old John Brown were so industriously circulated by the pro-slavery press at the East. He is also the creature who, during his editorial career, maligned nearly every prominent Free State man in Kansas.

This slanderer of the living and the dead is thus held up before the world by his own wife, as an adulterer and an inhuman monster. The footsteps of justice are sometimes slow, but are terribly sure at the last.—*Lawrence Rep.*, 19th.

A Campbellite Minister from Indiana Lynched in Texas.

The Lafayette *Journal* gives the following detailed and well authenticated account of the lynching of an Indiana preacher in Texas, for not preaching exactly to suit the slaveholders there:

We have learned from a gentleman residing in the south part of this county, that Solomon McKinney, well known in that section as a Campbellite minister, has recently returned from Texas with a furlough and a pass written on his back. The gentleman referred to is well known about Newton and Pleasant Hill in Montgomery County, and we have heard that an actual inspection of his back in both of these places left no doubt in the minds of those who saw it that he had received a most unmerciful flagellation.

We learn that Mr. McKinney with his wife, and an acquaintance also with his wife, went to Texas some time since on a visit to friends residing there. It is said that the reverend gentleman while in this country entertained serious doubts as to whether black men had any souls at all, and was considered decidedly pro-slavery in his notions. While in Texas he was invited to preach a sermon on the duties of master and slave, which he did. He was soon after waited upon by a company of men, with a request to leave the country at once, and one of the party, by way of enforcing attention to the order, shot at him, without, however, injuring him. He commenced making immediate arrangements to leave.

That same night, however, a company of men again called on him at midnight, and under pretence of carrying him and his friend beyond the reach of a mob; which was represented as on the way to hang them, got them away some distance from the house, bound their hands and administered to them ten lashes apiece, making about eighty lashes for each one of the prisoners. They were then released with positive orders to leave at once, which they did. Mr. McKinney's friend is said to be a man eighty years of age, and he is probably fifty. These are the facts as currently reported in the neighborhood of Newtown, Sugar Grove and Pleasant Hill, where the parties are well known, and given to us by Mr. Aaron Insley, a well known and highly respectable farmer of that neighborhood.

[From the New York Daily Tribune, July 21, 1859.]

PREPARED GLUE.—Little conveniences for general family use are often of more value than what are called "great inventions." There is no housekeeper that has not often been annoyed by squeaky, ricketty chairs, sofas, tables, etc., which have become so by the joints where they have ben put together becoming shrunken and loose, and so long as furniture is left in this condition, there is constant danger of a general smash-up. And again, such accidents as breakage of furniture do occasionally occur "in the best regulated families." To remedy the perplexity and annoyance occasioned by these troubles, we keep in the house a small quantity of Prepared Glue, which can be applied to the affected parts by any person of ordinary skill, with much less trouble than sending the article to a cabinet maker, to say nothing of the saving of expense. The kind we use is labeled "Spalding's Prepared Glue—useful in every family," and as we have found it a valuable addition to our cabinet of "little conveniences," we fully concur in the sentiment of the label.

☞ The St. Joseph *West* defends Mr. Haskin for carrying a pistol into the House of Representatives—there were so many members of Congress around.

THE CITY.

☞ The Richmond House Soiree, the next in the series, takes place on Tuesday, 31st inst.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was mild, moist, muggy, muddy, mizzling, misty, miserable. Capen promises a better spell within two days.

FEBRUARY ATLANTIC.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received the February number of the Atlantic Monthly.

☞ Attention is called to the auction sale by Gilbert & Sampson of genuine gold jewelry, watches, &c. See auction notice.

THE CALEDONIA FESTIVAL.—To-night takes place at the Briggs House, the Festival of the Sons of Scotia in honor of the Birthday of Robert Burns.

THE HARTFORD EXCHANGE BANK CASE.—The Hartford Exchange Bank case, against Lester, Sanford and Haverty stands still further continued from yesterday to this afternoon.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURE ON HUMBOLDT.—The regular lecture in the Young Men's Association Course will be delivered this evening by Bayard Taylor, the theme "*Humboldt.*" It will of course attract a full house.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The managers of the Industrial School issue acknowledgements of favor and aid rendered them from various sources on the occasion of the lecture by Rev. Mr. McKaig for the benefit of their enterprise.

A BRIDEWELL BIRD ESCAPED AND RETAKEN.—A woman named Ellen Cook, a Bridewell bird, but sent abroad to wash a floor in North Market Hall, ran away, but could not restrain her love for whisky, and, falling again into the hands of the police, has been sent back to her old abode.

A NEW SPEAKER AT LAST.—After nearly six years delay, Wells, of the Metropolitan Shoe Store, says he is bound to sell his entire stock of Boots and Shoes "at cost, below cost, and without regard to cost," and the hundreds who are daily reaping the bargains there, say it is a fact.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Daniel Webster was up in yesterday's Police Court for larceny, and George D. Prentice for indecency. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and by parity of reasoning, these twain got off not a whit better for having, in one sense, very good names.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Chester Gurney will deliver a lecture on the subject of Temperance, before the Chicago Total Abstinence Society, in the Protestant Methodist Church, corner of North Peoria and Fulton streets, on Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CORRECTION.—We made an error in our account of the Democratic fight on Milwaukee avenue. It was Pat Magenniss who accused Sol Cathen of having received $25 from Hugh Maher for electioneering purposes, and appropriating it to his own use. Cathen responded "you lie," and Pat pitched in, for which he had to pay $3.

DROPPED IN UPON HIM.—The other evening a surprise party of forty-three couple dropped in upon John Wright, the well known restaurateur of "Anderson's," 83 Clark street, and took possession of his saloon. An elegant supper followed, and a dance closed up the evening. Surprise parties of this description no one can object to, and this was strictly a surprise all 'round. It was admirably met and managed by John, who isn't to be caught napping, by no means.

THE CHICAGO FAIR GROUNDS.—It has been under discussion for some time past to establish at Chicago a permanent Fair Ground similar to that at St. Louis, since the holding of great fairs in a wilderness or in a village is "played out." Those in charge of the project have nearly completed arrangements to transform the Garden City Race Course into permanent Fair Grounds. In such event the Michigan Southern Railroad, the Illinois Central, as well as other railroads and the Horse Railway will lay down tracks to the grounds.

MUSICAL MATTERS.—The Musical Union at their meeting on Monday evening passed a series of resolutions highly complimentary and flattering to their late Conductor, C. M. Cady, Esq., who has resigned his post, from a pressure of other duties, and voted him the sum of one hundred dollars in acknowledgment of the obligations of the Society to him. The Union is, we are glad to learn, in excellent condition, with a surplus in its Treasury, and harmony in its ranks. They have in rehearsal Mendelssohn's Oratorio of "Elijah."

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady have just issued the following pieces of music—the compositions of Mr. J. Vass of this city:

The Richmond House Polka.
The Tremont House Polka.
The Briggs House Polka.

The printing, engraving, copyrighting, and everything pertaining to these compositions, are of home production.

Messrs. Root & Cady have also received the second number of Mendelssohn's beautiful Two Part Songs, arranged for the piano forte by Otto Dresel.

—*The Passage Bird's Farewell.*—This charming series of melodies are published by Nathan Richardson, Boston.

FREIGHT EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.

Western Rolling Stock and Farm Stock to visit Boston.

For some time past a project has been discussed here which is somewhat out of the ordinary line of railroad transit, the sending through to Boston from Chicago one of the Detroit built *Combination Freight Cars* of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, being a sample of one hundred and thirty-five recently turned out at the Company's shops and placed upon their road. This car is as perfectly adapted to the carrying of all kinds of bulk or rolling freight merchandise, lumber, grain and live stock, is pronounced by stock men as unequalled, and on exhibition at the late National Fair here, drew commendations and a premium. H. E. Sargent, Esq., the General Freight Agent of the M. C. R. formerly a railroad officer in Massachusetts, having made arrangements with the managers of the Boston and Albany line, the Western and Worcester Railroad Companies of Mass., to send down to them one of these combination cars, decided to give it a freight which should declare something in behalf of this region, and offered it to carry through a load of dressed hogs, for the largest shipper over their line for the Boston market. This gave to Messrs. Volintine & Stewart, of Aurora, Kane County, the loading of the car, and they were yesterday exhibiting at the Transfer Freight depot on the Lake Shore depot grounds a sample of what is included in the Northern Illinois hog crop.

Before we speak of the cargo more minutely, the car deserves some notice. It is numbered "1000," but only as replacing that number in the list of 2600 freight cars that constitute the equipment of the Company. It is a fair sample taken almost at random of the one hundred and thirty-five cars of its class turned out at the car-works of the M. C. R. R., in 1859. It is thirty-one by eight feet in dimensions, giving upwards of two hundred and forty-six feet surface in the clear, framed of the best white oak, and sheathed with matched pine. It is furnished with simple strong and compact appliances for its transformation from a grain or merchandise car, to a live stock car, in the latter use being lofty and admirably ventilated, with access to the cattle or other stock, from all sides on the part of the drover or attendant, in case of their "getting down." The Mich. Central have a reputation for their rolling stock which is well earned as having been won by their own car builders. Their line running through the best timbered region of Michigan, gives them access to hard woods of the best description, choicely selected under supervision of Superintendent Case, of the Car Works. The Wyandot Rolling Mills just below their Car Works give them the best product of the Lake Superior iron, and their own foundry turns out the celebrated Washburne wheel in use on the car we are describing.

The Western, and Boston & Worcester, connecting Boston with Albany, constitute par-excellence the great highway of travel and freight of New England, and for the West seeking its market, and is one of few paying lines, or "eight per cent." roads in the country. Henry Gray, at Springfield, Superintendent of the Western, and E. B. Phillips filling the same post on the Boston and Worcester, at Boston, keep the line fully up to all the requisitions of its business. The car is to leave Chicago to-day. From Detroit it will be taken upon one of the low platform cars of the Great Western Railway Company, used in the transportation of locomotives, and thereby be run over that line of road of different guage from the Michigan Central, or five feet six inches. At Suspension Bridge the car wheels will again find themselves at home on the 4 ft. 8½ in. of the New York Central, and thence be run via Schenectady, Troy and the Hudson River R. R. to Greenbush, whence it will go on its way to Boston.

Now, as to its freight. Messrs. Huntington Brothers & Vogell of No. 188 Kinzie street, received from Messrs. Volintine & Stewart of Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., on Monday morning, fifty hogs, which they have had on exhibition at the M. C. Transfer House, and which have been inspected by the principal shippers, packers and dealers of our city. All have conceded they are the best car load of hogs received here during the winter. Many, and some of them, Boston dealers, pronounce the best car load of hogs they ever saw together. The average weight of the entire lot is about 400 lbs, and most of them are of the finest imported Suffolk stock.

They are to be consigned to E. Wheeler, of Boston, for exhibition, and without doubt will create a sensation in Trade circles which have an eye for pork. The Hog crop of Northern Illinois has within a year or two past risen high in favor with Eastern commission men and packers, being as fine in the bone and hard in meat as those from any other section, with a superiority over many parts of the country, showing that our farmers raise their hogs in the right climate and upon the right feed—nothing but corn. The section from which Messrs. Volintine & Stewart have picked up this lot abounds in instances of farmers intelligent to know and able to secure the best stock.

Messrs. Volintine & Stewart in the course of many years connection with the purchase of and forwarding the Hog Crop, and chiefly in the Boston trade, have earned a reputation this splendid lot will increase, and the advantage they gain as the largest shippers of this class of freight over the Michigan Central, they have used in such a manner as will declare the secret of their success is knowing how to select, and care in sending forward choice hogs.

Home for the Friendless.

The following is an abstract of the First Annual Report of the Board of Managers, Jan. 5th, 1860.

The expectations of the friends of this institution, as well as the requirement of the charter, make it our duty to present our first Annual Report on this occasion. It has been to us a year of experiment in a hitherto untried sphere of Christian philanthropy in this city; and of course a year of great solicitude, of much labor, of some self-denial, and we may add, a year of great satisfaction and rich results.

This institution, now but little more than one year old, had its origin in the deep conviction of a few benevolent minds, that a debt of pity and love yet undischarged, was due to a large and growing class of worthy, but unprotected, dependent, tempted women and children. To give to such a temporary home of sympathy and kindness, with reference to securing to them permanent ones in Christian families in the city or country, has been the object steadily kept in view. Whatever attractions may have been thrown around our Home of love, (and they have always been so great that inmates have been reluctant to leave it), or whatever blessings conferred, they never can be equal to those which cluster about a well ordered private home. Besides, the large number of really deserving applicants has always been so great, that this of itself has been an urgent reason for providing good homes as early as practicable, and thus make room for new comers. Up to January 2d, 1860, a little more than sixteen months, the following is the showing of our figures:

Whole number received	333
Adults	95
Children	238

And disposed of as follows:

Adults sent to Alms-house	4
" Dismissed as unworthy	5
" Sent to good homes	30
" Restored to their friends	5
" Died	1
Children sent to homes	201
" Run away	3
" Sent to Reform School	4
" Restored to their parents	6
" Died (14 of infantile diseases)	19

We should do great injustice to the Institution and to our much esteemed and skillful physician, Dr. S. L. Kellogg, not to make explanations respecting the fact of so large a number of deaths. And this may be best done by a brief quotation from the report of Dr. Kellogg himself: "The Institution might with more propriety have been termed 'a hospital for infants and infirm women,' since large numbers of its inmates have been infirm women, variously enfeebled by ill health, and larger numbers of infants, who, from great feebleness or disease when received, had but a slight tenure upon life. Add to these untoward circumstances the ill effects arising from bad ventilation, inconvenient and crowded apartments, and the only wonder is that so few have died." Aside from such like causes, we believe that the health of our Home will compare favorably with that of most families.

The number of inmates now at the Home is fifty-eight adults, and forty-two children, the largest number at any one time was seventy-three. A school for the older children has been maintained, with an average attendance of twenty-five. Too much praise cannot be awarded to our excellent Matron, for the neatness, efficiency, and order which have always pervaded the Institution. And it would be heartless in us not to speak in the highest praise of our Nurse, Mrs. Edgerton, whose wakeful nights and long weary days have been patiently given to the most tender care of the nursery containing from five to a dozen infants under one year old.

As our Institution was new and a sentiment to be formed in its favor, collections have at times been made with difficulty. But we owe it to the community, and to the growing number of our friends to say that never was such a project more liberally sustained. And wherever the Home is known abroad it is securing for itself many friends. Nearly every visitor from abroad has been charmed by some one of our dear little children, and taken it for his own. Many Sabbath Schools and Sewing Societies in the country are beginning to feel a lively interest in our enterprise and have already given us substantial tokens of that interest. A number of such schools in this city and in the country, have by a contribution of ten dollars, constituted their superintendents life members of the Home. A large number of sewing societies in several different States, have sent to the Home valuable boxes of clothing. This communication with the surrounding country, furnishing children from the Home to good families desiring them, and receiving from them and others substantial sympathy and co-operation is what we have much desired and greatly needed. Foreseeing that our present accommodations would at an early day be too limited, as they already are, the Board and their friends, early resolved upon securing an edifice of their own, which should be equal to the demands and importance of our enterprise.

In the early part of the undertaking, ultimate success was made certain by the donation of a very desirable site for the new institution by Jonathan Burr, Esq., on condition that a subscription of ten thousand dollars could be secured with which to erect the building. Stimulated by this generous offer, and the necessities of the case, the Board of Mannagers, and their friends, undertook the work of securing the amount, and, within a few days, notwithstanding the great financial embarassment of the times, they could report more than the required sum.

A noble edifice, sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of two hundred inmates, is already erected, and will be occupied early in the spring.

We close this, our first annual report by expressing the confidence that the hand of God has led us thus far in our Christ-like work, and that He will still lead us on.

A NUISANCE.—*Messrs. Editors:* On Clark street, near the N. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets, occupying three-quarters of the sidewalk, is a villainous puddle, about six inches deep. Now, as there is a constant rush of persons along this place, and room for but one on the dry part of the walk, not a few are obliged to wade. Is this pool to remain until the heat of midsummer dries up the water and cakes the mud, or will "the authorities" abate it now?

E. M. W.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A business meeting will be held at the office of Williams, Woodbridge & Grant, on Wednesday, January 25th, at 7½ P. M. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

E. S. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
JAMES R. HUGUNIN, Secretary.

A MATTER OF CHOICE.—John Derrick, a tar, and out of employment, desired yesterday admission into Mr. Justice's Bridewell Class in Mineralogy, having nothing better to do. As it seemed he had very good claims on the score of vagrancy, he was sent up for ten days.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES make a perfect lock stitch, the stitch presenting the same appearance *on both sides of the fabric sewn.* "Light Family Machine," $52; "Letter A Family Machine," (new) $75; "No. 1 and 2 Tailoring Machine," $95 and $105; "International," (new) $115. Hemmers $5 each. Machines for all kinds of *Leather sewing* constantly on hand at 66 Lake street.
jy25-1m A. W. HARRIS, Agt.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—Bayard Taylor lectures this Wednesday evening. Subject—Baron Alexander Von Humboldt.
P. L. SHERMAN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ We have for the trade a new and improved Burner for Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, which we guarantee will give more light than any other burner of its size. When sold in lots of 50 or 100 dozen they are offered at less than New York or Boston rates. Address Lamp and Oil Emporium. CHAS. L. NOBLE, ja20-6t Agent and Manager.

"CITY HOTEL."—We have reduced our rates for day board to $3.50 per week, from date.
R. SOMERS & Co.
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860. ja17-1m

DIED.

In Campton, Kane County, Ill., Jan. 22d, 1860, of Consumption, MRS. ELEANOR WALKER, wife of Eldridge Walker, aged 36 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Spalding's Glue,
Spalding's Glue,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.

LADIES' SKATES!
LADIES' SKATES!
Boy's Sleds!!
Boy's Sleds!!
AND THE NEW
YANKEE CREEPERS,
TO PREVENT FALLING.
For Sale at
PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR!
No. 40 Clark Street,
BETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—
106 - - Lake Street. - - 106
MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively
FOR CASH,
We feel confident that no house in our line can sell
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.
MARSH BROS.
106......Lake Street......106

THE METALIC CAR SPRING
COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE 54 WILLIAMS STREET, NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Conical Volute Steel Car-Springs.
With increased capital and facilities, and ability to meet all orders promptly, this Company respectfully invite the attention of Railroad Managers, Car and Engine Builders, and others interested in Railroad Machinery and Economy, to these Springs, and the improvement in their application.
Orders and Correspondence Solicited.
CHAS. D. GIBSON, Treasurer. C. PALMER, President. E. VOSE, Secretary.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 297 South Water street.
☞ Have all sizes on hand.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48......LAKE STREET......48
Offers to Purchasers Selections
FROM THE
LARGEST STOCK OF VASES
OF ELEGANT AND UNIQUE PATTERNS,
Ever Before Offered in the City of Chicago.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest. ja1-b684-y

WANTED—By a respectable girl a situation to do housework or kitchen work. The best of city references given. Can be seen at any time by calling at 143 South Green street, West Side. ja25x1t

TO RENT—The Three Story Stone Building with power, on the South Branch, near the St. Louis and Alton Railroad, very suitable for a Flouring Mill or a Machine Shop, and will be rented cheap. Inquire of GEO. GAYLORD, Lockport, Ill., or LUTHER HAVEN, 92 Lake street. ja23x10t

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.
The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices:
ERIE COAL, Large Egg.
ORMSBY COAL, Small Egg.
MOUNT CARBON COAL, And Range Sizes of
BRIAR HILL COAL, LACKAWANA COAL,
BLOSSBURG COAL.
Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.
ja25-b488-4w RENO & LITTLE.

TO PRINTERS.—This day issued, our Specimen Sheet of second hand Job Type. Over 100 varieties represented, which are offered at 40 per cent. discount. Send for a copy. Address WM. H. RAND, ja25 2w Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark st.

SEVERAL JOB PRESSES for Sale, including a Ruggles Rotary, large size. Address WM. H. RAND, ja25-2w Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A complete fit-out of Types, Borders, &c., for a Poster Printing Establishment. Address WM. H. RAND, ja25-2w Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE.
BAYARD TAYLOR
Lectures this (Wednesday) evening. Subject:—"BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT." P. L. SHERMAN, ja25-1t Chairman of Lecture Committee.

CHEAP COAL.
Briar Hill....$5.50
Erie....$5.50
Chippewa....$5.00
Scranton....$7.00
Lackawana....$7.00
All kinds of Wood—Long and Sawed, and Split at the Lowest Prices.
R. NELSON HAYDON,
186 & 188 State Street.
ja23-b470-6t

WANTED—In a good locality a House and Lot worth from $3,000 to $5,000 or Lots worth $5,000, for which about ¾ cash will be paid, and the balance in well located outside property. Applicants to state situation and value through Post Office Box 2605. ja25x1w

FOR SALE—The Brig
Susan A. Clark.
She can be furnished Freight for half the next season at least. Inquire of T. NEWELL & CO. ja24x1m

THE ART JOURNAL.—(London.)—The January number of this popular work commences a new volume, and contains in addition to its usual attractions a NEW SERIES OF PAPERS, DESCRIPTIVE OF THE COURSE OF THE HULL, A BOOK ITS SOURCE TO THE SEA, by Benson J. Lossing, profusely illustrated with original engravings on wood from actual sketches taken in the Autumn of the past year. THE COMPANION GUIDE BY RAILWAY IN SOUTH WALES. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. Illustrated by J. D. Harding, Birket Foster, &c., &c.
THE TURNER GALLERY.—Ere long the subscribers to THE ART JOURNAL will obtain engravings from pictures by this great master. THE ART JOURNAL is a work especially suited for connoisseurs, artists, and all lovers of the Fine Arts. Each number contains three large Steel Engravings, and numerous illustrations on wood. Subscriptions, $9 per year, or 75 cents per month.
ja3-b441 2w VIRTUE CO., No. 26 John-st., N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—THE REPUBLIC INS. CO., of N. Y., has just declared a dividend of 50 per cent return premium to policy holders.
Also, a Cash dividend of 6 per cent on all outstanding scrip, and 7½ per cent to stockholders.
All holders of Fire and Marine Policies that have expired in 1859 will please call for their scrip any time after the 2nd Tuesday in February.
This scrip will be purchased by the undersigned at New York prices. S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., Agents, No. 4, New Board of Trade Building, ja17b438-2m South Water Street.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.
"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.
"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer.
"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas.
Sole Agents for the United States,
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 24 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere. ja17b438-6m

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY
Sewing Machine.
For Economy, Strength, Durability and Quality of Work this is the most desirable Machine ever offered to the public.
Makes the DOUBLE THREAD, DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH, which will not rip though every third stitch be cut, and fastens its own ends.
Every Machine Fully Warranted.
Chicago Salesroom, 132 LAKE STREET.
R. PARKER PIERCE, Agent.
Machine Silk, Cotton and Needles constantly on hand. Also the
PATENT UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE.
Agents Wanted in every City and Town in the United States, to whom the Machine will be furnished at a Liberal Discount.
Apply at the Factory, rear of 155 Wells street, or send for Circular.
WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,
ja6-'60-1y-1stp Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—
1860.
Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Line.
On the opening of navigation Two Steamers, the LADY ELGIN and ONTONAGON, will be put on the line between Chicago and ports on Lake Superior. In case the Ste. Marie's Canal should not be open in the spring the Lady Elgin, being now on Lake Superior, will run on that Lake and connect at the Sault with the Ontonagon running between Chicago and Sault Ste. Marie. The above arrangement will furnish a boat from Chicago every five days.
A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents,
ja14-b424-3m Foot of Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
ERNST PRUSSING,
No. 90 South Clark street.
Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper wanted.
I shall pay particular attention to the
Exchange of Goods for Real Estate.
To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. Goods delivered to my care will be stored in fire-proof buildings. Please call and examine my list. no14-1stp2wly

SIDNEY KALISH,
FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
195 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the best manner, on reasonable terms. ja18-ly

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja12 b431

NOTICE TO PACKERS AND COOPERS.—The subscriber has on hand 160 M. Staves and Heading for tight work, made by E. H. Everett's Patent Stave Machine. Persons wishing to purchase the same will please call at 209 State street.
ja12x2w N. S. HIGGINS.

PARKER & BOYINGTON,
(Successors to SAWYER, PARKER & CO.)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
E. S. PARKER. [ja27'9 ly] L. C. BOYINGTON.

"THE JONES LAMP," Manufactured in every variety and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by TARBELL & WYMAN, 37 Central street, Boston, (Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.) ... ☞ The Jones Burner is greatly improved, gives more light and consumes less oil than any other ... no25-b794-6m

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Wood ashes taken at cash from buyers. P. O. Box 2024. J. C. MITCHELL, 27 Kinzie st and Corner State st and Archer Road. no5-b373-ly

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. We are now prepared to furnish these Engines AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. One of them can be seen in operation at our store. HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., 28 Randolph street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—For sale at cost, by order of the Assignee, the stock of Messrs. ... Lamps, Chandeliers, Glass, Crockery, &c., at store No. 67 Lake street ... BENJ. F. WALKER, Assignee.

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS. We have rebuilt our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to execute orders for superior articles at low rates for cash. ... STEVENS & NORRIS. oc19 141 and 143 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25th, 1860.
BENEFIT of the young and accomplished
MISS FANNY FITZ FARREN.
Who, in conjunction with the Sterling Actress, MRS. FARREN, will appear in the following great entertainment:
First night of the brilliant Comedy of
Everybody's Friend,
Which has been drawing crowded houses at Wallack's Theatre, New York, for the last six weeks, and is still attractive. It will be presented here with an excellent cast.
Mrs. Swandown....Miss Fanny Fitz Farren.
To be followed by the thrilling Dramatic Sketch entitled
THE CAPTIVE;
OR, SCENES IN A PRIVATE MAD HOUSE.
The Captive....Mrs. Farren.
To conclude with the beautiful Comedy of the
YOUNG HEIRESS.
Albina Mendeville....Miss Fanny Fitz Farren.
In compliance with many requests Mrs. Farren will appear one night more in her great character of
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes $6; Upper $4.
Z. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.
A CALEDONIAN
BALL AND BANQUET,
In honor of Scotland's Immortal Bard,
ROBT. BURNS,
Will come off, under the auspices of the Scotch citizens of Chicago,
AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE,
On Wednesday Evening, January 25th, 1860.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Capt. McArthur, Alex. White, John Alston,
Dan'l Cameron, Jr., John Wood, A. W. Raffin,
Wm. Stewart, Wm. Beaton, Geo. Anderson.
GENERAL COMMITTEE:
Hon. John C. Haines, J. S. Wilkins, J. Scott Stewart,
John R. Valentine, Wm. James, A. H. Boyden,
Wm. T. Muir, E. F. Stocker, Gov. McComas,
Philip Conley, Robt. Hervey, Col. Taylor,
James Grant Wilson, Capt. Ducat, Dugald Stewart,
Capt. Small, Wm. Wayman
RECEPTION COMMITTEE:
Wm. James, Alex. Stewart, John Rankin,
Geo. Anderson, James Steele, James Thompson
FLOOR MANAGERS:
John Langlands, John Stewart, Wm. Clark,
John McGlashan, John H. Ross, Capt. McArthur,
D. F. Bremner.
Music by the Great Western Band—BURKHARDT Caller.
Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, $3.00; to be had at the hotel, or of any of the Members of the Committee.
☞ Grand Overture by the Band from 8 to 9 o'clock. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely. ja14-b425 td

1859 - - - "Y. M. A." - - - 1860
LECTURES
ON THURSDAY EVENINGS,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
SERIES TO CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES.
The following gentlemen are engaged to lecture:
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
REV. T. STARR KING,
MORTIMER THOMPSON,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
REV. E. H. CHAPIN
PROF. E. L. YOUMANS,
REV. T. W. HIGGINSON,
DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
GEO. SUMNER.
☞ Tickets may be obtained at the stores of E. S. Wells, D. B. Cooke & Co., and S. C. Griggs; at the Richmond, Tremont and Briggs houses, and of the Librarian at the rooms of the society in Portland Block.
H. W. KING, C. L. THOMAS, P. L. SHERMAN, Lecture Committee.
no30b150-3m P. L. SHERMAN, Chairman.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
WILLIAM BURKHART,
LEADER OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND,
Will give private lessons to a few Scholars on the Cornet and Violin. Apply at the office of the Great Western Band, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. no10b44-3m

General Notices.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—There will be an examination of female teachers at the Office of the Board of Education, 119 Clark street, on Monday, January 30th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. W. H. WELLS,
ja24-b484-6d Superintendent Public Schools.

HOW TO LEARN GERMAN. Two gentlemen can obtain board in a German family where the parties are teachers of the language. Apply at 143 Madison street, near Clark. ja24-b482 3t

LOST—On Wabash Avenue, a Mourning Breast-Pin, with braided hair enclosed. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 158 Wabash avenue. ja24x3t

TO BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.—Wanted to build a House, for which I will pay a small improved farm of eighty acres, and the balance in cash. Apply to 55 Clark street. ja24x3t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of
O. S. KINNEY, ARCHITECT,
Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois,
Until twelve o'clock M., of the ninth day of February, A. D. 1860, for the building of an addition to, and refitting the old Court House of Bureau County, Illinois, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all the bids. Separate proposals will be received for Mason's and Carpenter's Work, Painting and Glazing, Iron and Tin Work or for the whole contract, as the Commissioners may determine.
The plans and specifications can be seen at the above place from the first until the ninth day of February as above. For the information of those contemplating bidding on the above work, it is suggested that brick can be had on very reasonable terms at yards within one mile of the building. NATHAN GRAY, Peru, Illinois. E. B. FRARY, Princeton, " SIMON ELLIOTT, " Commissioners of Public Buildings.
R. B. FRARY, Corresponding Secretary. ja23-b475-1w

BILLS AGAINST THE CITY.
All persons who have bills or accounts against the City of Chicago are requested to make them up from the last date rendered to the 25th inst., and file them in my office
BEFORE THE 28th INST.
All interested in this notice are particularly desired to comply with it in order that a correct Financial Statement may issue early in February. The delay of former years having been caused by bills not being promptly filed. All not filed before Saturday, 28th, cannot be audited before March. SAMUEL D. WARD,
ja21-b474 1w City Comptroller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Garden City Mining Company are forfeited for non-payment of assessment due, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 6 Washington street, on the 29th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed, by payment of assessment due and costs thereof. Number of Certificates: 93, 108, 114, 126, 177, 178, 185, 145, 205, 237, 241, 312, 319, 214, 225, 243, 247, 260, 263, 304, 306, 306, 307, 309, 310, 144, 275, 302, 314, 333, 434, 235, 316, 344, 345, 350, 299.
de29-b324-1m ROBT. H. HOW, Sec. and Tres.

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.—The undersigned, Collector of the town of West Chicago, hereby notifies the Tax-payers of said town, that if all taxes remaining unpaid on and after the first day of February, he will be bound to levy on the goods and chattels for the same, as the law requires. See Township Organization Law, page 46, sect. 1, 2 and 3. Office corner West Water and Canal streets. [ja17-2w*] THOS. MORRIS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Otis G. Carter having assigned to us all his property, notes, accounts and evidences of debt, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of
CARTER & CABERRY,
Jewelers, of Chicago, Illinois:—All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same to us for adjustment, within thirty days from the date hereof, at No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York, or at the office of Cornell & Jameson, our Attorneys, 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
WM. M. CRANE,
JOHN F. FELLOWS, JR., Assignees.
SETH A. HALE,
Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1860. ja11-b408-1m

$50,000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security,
At ten per cent, for five years.
☞ Short Paper Discounted.
de19 B. F. DOWNING & CO., 65 Clark-st.

THE BURLINGTON
Hawk Eye,
AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL,
Is published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and circulates largely in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. C. H. Scriven, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, and Ricards & Langdon, Chicago, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., New York and Boston, are authorized to receive advertisements for the "HAWK EYE." C. DUNHAM,
ja18b445 3w Proprietor.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH DIVISION.—The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the Office of Street Commissioner of the South Division of Chicago at the next election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ja21-tmd5 wtc G. H. BAUMER

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street, . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
☞ No Girl sent from the office without a printed card.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE......37 WELL STREET......37
Depository of American Tract Society,
Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, R. Carter and Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, Martiens, and many other publishers.
WM. G. HOLMES, 37 Wells street.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.
C. B. DUPEE'S
Celebrated Sugar Cured Hams
Are now ready and for sale by all First class Grocers and Provision Dealers generally. None genuine unless Branded. Office 21 South-st. [ja7-6w*] C. B. DUPEE.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND ROSIN.
Also—German and Family Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. N. WINCHESTER, 204 Kinzie street.

GOOD BUILDING STONE
For sale at the
Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,
Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Plank. ja14 1y

CIDER—THOSE IN WANT OF A choice article of cider, call on N. K. WHITNEY, Room No. 3 Hilliard Block, cor. Clark and South Water st., who has a consignment of 200 barrels clarified expressly for drinking. ja28-b29 1m

Wanted.

WANTED—A second hand Engine of 30 or 40 horse power, with or without boilers. Inquire at C. WAHL & SONS, 158 South Water street. ja24x2t

WANTED—Board by a small family. Two large and furnished rooms in a private family. The North or South Sides preferred. Address "A. B.," Chicago. ja24x2t

WANTED—By an Inventor, money to Patent Two New Railroad Inventions, for which a liberal interest will be given in each. Address "N. O. P.," Post Office. ja23x3t

WANTED—A Partner—A gentleman who lived many years in the South wishes to get a partner with about $800 to $1,000 cash capital to join him in carrying on more extensively the sale of a Patent, which commands a ready and lucrative sale in the Southern States. References given and required. Address "T. H. P.," Post Office Box 1914, Chicago, Ill. ja24x3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Family Horse—A superb animal—young, sound, fleet and gentle. Price $140. Inquire at this office. ja24x3t

FOR SALE—Good Oak Wood for Twenty Shillings per cord by the car load, for sale at Michigan Central Depot, foot of Lake street. A. FOSTER. ja24x1w

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—100 Stands Candle Moulds of several patents. 6 Iron Rendering Kettles, nearly new. 1 Stove Kettle and Furnace complete. P. O. Box 2024. J. C. MITCHELL, 27 Kinzie st and Corner State st and Archer Road. ja24x1m

FOR SALE—A first-class Safety Patent for a Railroad, one that will recommend itself to any one who will examine it, and that any Railroad Manager or Engineer in Chicago or elsewhere will recommend, and that must of necessity come into general use because it will save property and life. It has been adopted on most of the leading Railroads East. Apply for 8 or 10 days at No. 45 Lasalle street, to REES & SLOCUM. ja23-b461-10t

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A Large and Commodious Distillery, capable of running 200 to 600 bushels per day, and containing all the modern improvements, situated at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio. The above is in operation, and will be sold at an extremely low price and easy terms. Possession given immediately or in the spring. For particulars address post office box 2964, Chicago, Ill. ja24x1m

VESSEL FOR SALE.—The Barque Great West, of 380 tons burden, is offered for sale at a bargain. Terms liberal. Apply to JULIUS WHITE, No. 1 South Clark street. ja18-b454-1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Stock of Agricultural Implements, Teams, Wagons, Drays, Fixtures, &c., and the good will of the concern formerly owned by CHAPMAN & MAY, of this city, at No. 30 Market street, Lind's Block. The whole will be sold at a BARGAIN to parties desirous of engaging in the business, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom to be met with, being extensively advertised and known through the West, and located at the centre of the largest agricultural district of our country. If not sold together after a short time they will be offered in parcels to suit purchasers at low prices.
Terms cash, or approved security on such time as may be agreed upon. Apply to JAS. MILLER, Beach, No. 15 Garret Block, or to A. W. SPAFARD, No. 30 Market street. ja12-b2ndaw

WABASH AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The Two Story Frame Dwelling House, No. 589, and Lot, is offered for sale very cheap. Payment part cash, part real estate, and part on time. The premises are in good repair. The Furniture will also be sold with the house if required. Apply at 28 South Water street. ja14-b4 1w

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. N. GOOLD, No. 84 Lake st., (second floor,) ja14-b436 1y Opposite Tremont House.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A New Brick Store in Our New Business Centre, within a few minutes' walk of the New Post Office, with Shelving, Counters, Water and Gas Fixtures. To a Respectable Tenant, the rent will be very low. Apply at No. 188 State street. ja24x1t

TO RENT—Possession given immediately.—A two-story frame dwelling, containing nine rooms, situated on the north side of Hubbard Court, between Wabash avenue and State street. Inquire of Dr. E. A. BOGUE, 141 Lake street. ja24x1m

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 122 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse-railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house is newly painted and papered throughout and supplied with water and gas. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 5 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge. no4-d05-3m

TO RENT CHEAP—In the vicinity of Union Park, a first-class Brick Dwelling House containing all the latest improvements, close to which are good schools and churches of various denominations. Location healthy and desirable. Horse Cars every 10 minutes. Apply at No. 15 Garrett Block, or at 15 May street, for Key to premises. Good Stabling if desired. ja18-b415-2m

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A new first-class brick dwelling, No. 600 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. The house contains fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Good brick stable. Will rent low to a responsible tenant, or I will sell. The most of the purchase money can remain for five or more years on bond and mortgage.
no21-b-7-3m A. J. AVERELL, 370 Wabash avenue.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Room and Board for a gentleman and wife; also, day board for two single gentlemen, at 26 Lasalle street, corner of Washington street. ja23x3t

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE SECURITIES
And Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, FENTON & CO.,
ja21-b-79-1m No. 121 Lake st., cor. Clark, (Room No. 2.)

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS from $1000 to $3000 upon Real Estate in the city and well Improved Farms in the country.
EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS,
ja25x3t No. 106 South Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN—
FOR ONE, TWO, OR FIVE YEARS, ON CITY PROPERTY, AT LOW RATES.
Business Paper wanted.
ja11 1y-80ly J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
ja7-ly

J. M. ADSIT'S
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
39......CLARK STREET, CHICAGO......39
Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. de4 '59 1y

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap15 ly c805 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years.
I Discount first-class Commercial Notes.
I negotiate three to five years' loans bearing ten per cent. interest.
my7y CHARLES H. HAM, 74 Clark street, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from
Chicago and Liverpool
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, JAS. WARRACK,
General Manager, Gen'l Western Agent.
dy1stp Montreal. 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
Brown's Troches,
Reed & Co.'s Troches,
Bryan's Wafers,
Pastiles de Paris,
Licorice Drops,
Horehound Candy,
Wild Cherry Drops,
French Gum Drops,
Catarrh Lozenges,
Marshmallow Drops,
FOR SALE BY J. H. REED & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

$15,000 WORTH OF THE Finest quality of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For sale at cost at
WELLS'
163 - - Randolph Street. - - 163
And many styles at much below their cost.
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
[illegible]
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
[illegible]
With a great variety of Boys, Youths, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes at the lowest rates. Try them.
E. R. WELLS,
ja18b445-2w 163 Randolph street, Metropolitan Block.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the
DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion....$ .50
" " one week....[illegible]
" " two weeks....[illegible]
" " one month....[illegible]
" " three months....[illegible]
" " six months....[illegible]
" " one year....[illegible]
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
[illegible] for each subsequent month.
[illegible] for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
AT AUCTION.
A Large Stock of
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Now on Exhibition.
We will sell on THURSDAY, January 26th, at 9½ o'clock and 7 o'clock P. M., and continue Morning, Afternoon and Evening for the week, at 82 Lake street, the most select lot of Jewelry ever offered, consisting in part of the best quality of Gold Watches, Diamonds, Pins and Rings; also, Gold Bracelets, Setts of Pins and Ear Drops of various patterns, together with a general assortment. Attention is particularly requested to a fine Gold Chronometer made by JULE JURGENSON. Also, two full sets of silverware, in cases of the newest makes and ... other styles equally rich. All of which is now on exhibition, and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. GILBERT & SAMPSON,
ja25-b488-3t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Mirrors,
Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, &c.
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 26th, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of all kinds of Furniture, etc., consisting of Parlor Setts, various styles, Tete a Tetes, Sofas, Book Cases and Secretaries, Piano Stools, Whatnots, Parlor Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Hall Stands, Marble Top Tables and Stands, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Cribs, Enameled Chamber Setts, Rosewood do, Mahogany and other Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus & Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, Ladies' Work Stands, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Hair, wool and other Mattresses, Oak and Walnut Extension Dining Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Mirrors, Crockery, Table Cutlery, Tea, Goblets, Preserves, Tumblers. Also, a beautiful assortment of Silver Plated Goods, such as Castors, Tea Setts, Spoons, Forks, &c. Together with a large assortment of other goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON,
ja25-b487-2t Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
76 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 76
A few doors North of the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Prompt attention given to the sales of all kinds of property at our Auction Rooms, or any part of the city.

Coughs! Coughs! Coughs!
Colds! Colds! Colds!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
BROWN'S TROCHES. "Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES. "I recommend their use to Public speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
BROWN'S TROCHES. "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
BROWN'S TROCHES. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES. "Effectual Remedy for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES. "Contain no Opium or any thing injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES. "Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES. "I heartily unite in the above commendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES. ☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box.
Sold by
FENTON & CO.,
94 Lake Street,
(OPP. TREMONT HOUSE.)
oc20-4
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—
CARLILE BOYD &
T. G. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $448,225.87.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.
Capital and Surplus $221,087.55.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO.,
Capital and Surplus $179,541.53.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $220,000.00.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital and Surplus $342,104.94.
[de23 1853 3m 1st p]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
152 Lake - - - - - 152 Lake,
Having determined to Reduce our
LARGE AND EXCELLENT STOCK
TO THE
Lowest Possible Point,
Previous to a Contemplated Change in Business,
WE WILL SELL
FOR THIRTY DAYS
Our Entire Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Fancy Silks,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,
At Lower Prices
THAN THE SAME ARE OFFERED ELSEWHERE IN CHICAGO.
We invite our friends and all lookers to come and share the great bargains we shall offer for Cash.
W. R. WOOD & CO.
ja23-b466-6t

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, will sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canadian Mails.
[illegible]
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable passage.
Fares from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:
[illegible]
dly

STEAMBOAT CITY OF ... [illegible]

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Three ... [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, ... BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO. ... Exclusive Agents, 219 South Water st.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1860.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT—FORMATION OF CLUBS.

The campaign of 1860 may be said to have commenced with the assembling of Congress in December last. The extraordinary course which the Democratic members of that body entered upon on the very first day of the session, and from which they have refused to deviate, has stirred up the masses of the people in the free States, as they were never stirred before. This excitement is not occasioned by any fear that the treasonable threats of disunion and of violent resistance to the inauguration of a constitutionally elected President, will or can be carried into effect. They greatly underrate the character of the people of the free States who believe them capable of being intimidated by bluster, or that the policy of the disunion Democracy, as indicated by its representatives in Congress, will have any other effect upon them than to induce a more compact and efficient organization and a firmer resolution to rescue the government, by peaceable and constitutional means, from traitorous hands. This feeling has struck its roots deep into the popular heart. The punic faith which broke down the Missouri Compromise—the outrage and bloodshed which followed upon the plains of Kansas—the new reading of the Federal Constitution by which slavery is made national and freedom sectional—the bold demand for a Congressional slave code and for the re-opening of the African slave trade—the attempt, in short, to administer the government for the sole benefit of the three hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders—all these things had aroused the indignation of the masses of the free North, and it was only requisite that these aggressions should be followed up by the brutal, bullying line of policy which the disunion Democracy have pursued since the meeting of Congress, to cement the union of Northern freemen and make them eager for the contest. Men scarcely know how to wait for the time when they may constitutionally overthrow and drive from power the minions of Slavery Oligarchy.

These feelings find vent, to some extent, in the organization of political clubs. All over the country we hear of movements of this character; and it does not in the least surprise us to learn that many who have heretofore co-operated with the Democracy are attaching themselves to these Republican clubs. In this city the movement towards organization is remarkable. Numerous clubs have been formed, and the number enrolled in each is constantly increasing. We are glad to see this spirit prevailing, and trust every Republican voter will enroll himself in some one of these organizations. The leading object of such clubs is to produce harmony and concerted action in the Republican ranks, to circulate sound political documents, to convince the doubtful and wavering of the justice of our cause, and to give asylum to that class of Democrats who, being honestly convinced of their errors, patriotically withdraw from their former political associations. Here is work enough to occupy all the spare time of the most zealous Republican. The party organizations will of course look after everything else, as it is its province to do; and as it does this through its properly appointed committees, it is important that minor organizations do not assume authority which really belongs to a higher power. There is danger unless this point be well guarded. The party organization can never consent to be controlled by a subordinate authority. The latter must not put on airs, undertake to speak for the party, to put up this man or ostracise that man, or to exercise a general supervision and direction of our local affairs. The party organization is competent to do all this, and while it can do it much more satisfactorily than any inferior organization can, self-preservation requires that it tolerate no usurpation of its powers and duties. The multiplication and growth of clubs renders it important that these distinctions be clearly understood and observed. No special bearing as to the past is intended to be given to these remarks, our sole object being to guard against any clashing hereafter [illegible] we get thoroughly warmed with the fight.

A HISTORIC DOUBT.

We do not doubt that the Chicago *Times* feels constrained to defend the despotism of the Pope, and to clamor for the re-subjugation of the Romagna, in order to maintain a show of consistency. The spirit which defends American slavery could not do otherwise. Popery is slavery's twin. Both are upheld by the same phrases, and both are sustained in this country by the same classes of society. But we doubt whether the following compendium of the history of the Papal States which we find in the *Times*, is calculated to give the most accurate idea of the way the Papal despotism was extended over the revolted provinces. In other words, we undertake to say that the statement is as void of truth as the late fable of that sheet relative to the transactions of Chicago merchants in Missouri, [illegible]:

"On a former occasion we gave to our readers the history of the establishment of the government of that part of Italy known as 'the States of the Church.' Somewhere about the year 750, Pope Stephen III was invested with the temporary sovereignty of these States, and from that time to the present their government has been undisturbed in the hands of the church. It is, we suppose, the oldest sovereignty in Europe. It dates long centuries before the Normans invaded and conquered England. During all this period of over twelve hundred years, there have been many attempts to dethrone the Pope; he has often been in exile, has been a prisoner in a foreign land, but never has any effort to overthrow his power and to establish another dynasty been successful. [illegible] have no idea that even at this day any dethronement of the Papal power would be of any very long duration. Rome has been so long regarded by Italians as the center of ecclesiastical power, that any change in that relation would be looked upon, after the first excitement, as a national calamity which every one would be anxious to remedy by the restoration of the Pope to the ancient throne of his predecessors."

The truth is, as regards the Romagna—the country whose revolt has thrown the Pope into spasms, and set all Catholic America to blaspheming in his behalf—was never a part of the Papal Government until the year 1509. Nor was the adjoining territory of Bologna incorporated with the States of the Church until 1513. Nor was the legation of Ferrara annexed until 1598. Nor did the Vicegerents of God, (so-called) get possession of Urbino until 1626. All of these provinces, except the last, were obtained by the sword, and held by the ball and chain. The only single portion of the revolted territory to which the Pope can show an ancient title is Ancona, which was bequeathed to Gregory VII. by Matilda, of Tuscany, about the year 1000. And Ancona indeed, passed from the Papal sway in 1305 and remained independent until 1532—two hundred and twenty-seven years. But, for that matter, the Popes were utterly driven out of Italy in 1305, and kept out seventy-one years—a period about commensurate with the political existence of the United States. Let the *Times* address an inquiry to Bishop Duggan, or any other well informed prelate, concerning the "Babylonish captivity of the Popes," for further enlightenment on this head.

Not to multiply words on so plain a proposition as the right of the Central Italians to *Popular Sovereignty*, we assert, as a fact too plain to be disputed, that the Papal provinces on the Adriatic were obtained by robbery in the first instance, and have been governed by organized piracy during all, or nearly all, the time they have been annexed to the Vatican.

FLAX COTTON.

We have information from a reliable source that there is reason to hope that an Eastern invention has succeeded in devising processes for spinning flax by machinery. Many of our readers will remember the stir created by the efforts of M. Claussen, some years since, in this direction. Other efforts have been made at various times, to attain this desirable end. It is said, indeed, that the thing has been tried in England for one hundred years past.

A Mr. Allen, of Boston, has now succeeded, as he thinks, in devising a simple way of making the flax-cotton, and has contrived the necessary machinery—or modifications of that used for cotton—to spin it. He exhibits specimens of the prepared fibre, of thread, and of fabrics woven from it. It is said that he has sold to a Company the right to use his invention in Massachusetts for $50,000, and that the Company purchasing has since been offered $150,000 for it. Should this prove a success, who can estimate its importance to Illinois?

It will be recollected that the analysis of prairie soils made in England at the instance of Mr. Caird, the distinguished agriculturist, exhibited a remarkable richness in the elements necessary for the production of flax. The Northwestern States can produce all the flax that the world can buy and spin for a hundred years. Once let it be made practicable to spin flax by machinery, and a new staple will be added to our products second to none now cultivated.

We shall look with great interest for further information on this important subject.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23, 1860.

This beautiful Capital of Wisconsin is not growing at so rapid a rate as a few years ago, and lots and houses are not held at such inflated prices, but the substantial prosperity of the place is greater and its prospects for the future quite as bright as at any former time. One revisiting it after some months absence will notice quite a number of "improvements" made within the last year. Of public buildings,—since the erection of the east wing of the new Capitol,—the dome-capped central building of the University has crowned its sightly hill, and a considerable part of the fine Lunatic Asylum building shows itself from among the trees on its charming site across the waters of Lake Mendota. Some well built business blocks have gone up and others have been added to, the past year, and several tasteful and elegant private dwellings, though none of any very pretentious appearance, have been erected and occupied during the season. Art is year by year making Madison, always famed for its natural beauty, more like a gem in the silver setting of its lovely lakes. The wise men, the sound men, the trustworthy men of the State, as might be supposed, the men, in fact, who "got the nomination" and were elected, some of them fit for their place and others scarcely, have gathered themselves together to make our laws, and the Legislature has been in session some ten days, as yet getting little done, but undertaking a great variety of things. The organization was so far completed, notwithstanding the conflicting claims of the crowd of place-seekers, on the second day, that Gov. Randall delivered his message, his fine reading adding much to its just effect. I see that you have published a pretty full synopsis of its leading points so that little need here be said except that the unbounded satisfaction with which it was received by the large audience, crowding upon the members of the Legislature, in the Assembly Chamber during its delivery, seems to be largely shared by the people of the State, its emphatic protest against anything like repudiation and its high-toned, conservative yet strongly anti-slavery treatment of the great question of the day, in particular, being most heartily indorsed.

About one hundred and twenty-five bills have been introduced in the Assembly and about half as many in the Senate. Not more than thirty or forty of them have yet passed either House, and only two or three have yet become laws. The Senate has spent some time in discussing the Assessment law of last session,—one of the most difficult as well as important subjects of legislation. The great question now at issue is whether debts should be deducted from credits and personal property, a principle under which we have been trying to work for the last year, to the great dissatisfaction of farmers and other real estate owners, on whom the great burden of taxation has been made to rest.

A bill has been introduced proposing to limit the amount which can be held under the homestead exemption law, to $100 or less. This would cut off a fearful amount of abuses which have grown up. Under the existing law a man has only to borrow money and put it into a fine house or a valuable "forty" and snap his fingers at his creditor. There have been not a few instances where laboring men have been cheated out of a whole season's or year's wages and could get no redress whatever under the law as it now stands. If the law professed to aid in the collection of debts why should it not do it effectually? A bill, by the way, has been introduced for the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts.

The abolition of the Grand Jury system and the repeal of a law allowing parties to testify in their own cases, have been agitated, but without definite action.

The annual farces have been enacted, in a way more than usually deserving of hissing, in the discussions about inviting the resident clergy to open the sessions of the Legislature with prayer, and about taking newspapers to send to constituents. On the former subject some remarks were made very insulting to the clergy and to the people of the city, the trifle annually appropriated in payment being characterized as a "Madisonian steal," and careful computations made as to the precise cost per minute of invoking the presence and the blessing of the Ruler of all. Verily, Dogberry has many "umble" imitators, who think their little Buncombe speeches on such subjects shall win them glory. Father NORRIS, of the Catholic Church, sent in a note to the Legislature, declining to take his turn in officiating as chaplain, both because he thought the Constitution had made no provision for any religious worship, at the expense of the State, and because, as a man and a minister of Jesus Christ, his self-respect would not permit him thus to appear before a body who had insulted the church, the clergy and the city of which he was a resident.

The other clergy of course felt the insults, but regarded it as a duty, and accepted the invitation finally tendered.

But I am getting too legislatively prolix. We have had fine sleighing for two or three weeks, which has been enjoyed to the full. Were it not that we have the smooth surface of the lakes to fall back upon, we should feel as if these warm days were fast taking it from us.

For the first time in many years there was no theatre in operation here at the beginning of the session. We began to hope that we were to be spared the infliction of a one-horse concern of that character, but one was opened last week. Whether it will pay is doubtful.

We are not without entertainments of a higher class. The Union Congregational Society, of which Rev. N. H. Egleston, formerly of your city, is pastor, gave a festival last Tuesday evening, which was one of the most agreeable and every way unexceptionable affairs of the kind I ever had the pleasure of attending. There were no little artifices resorted to, as is often the case, nearly approaching cheating, for the sake of increasing the receipts.

We are to have a number of lectures during the winter. Horace Greeley spoke here, to a crowded house of course, last Tuesday evening. Bayard Taylor lectures on the 27th. A course of home lectures, which promises to be both interesting and popular, is to be opened by Judge H. S. Orton on Tuesday evening, and Gov. A. W. Randall, Judge A. J. Smith, Charles D. Robinson, Horace Rublee, Professors Carr and Butler and others, of the foremost men of the State, are engaged to follow.

Hoping hereafter to keep you posted as to matters and things here, I am

Yours truly, **

THE ASSESSMENT LAW.

[From the Janesville Gazette, 23d.]

Our State Senate has decided, after a lengthy discussion, to retain the provision in the assessment law offsetting debts against credits. If debts are not deducted from personal property, as last year, it will be a great improvement. Our own impression in regard to the matter is that all property, credits and monies should be taxed at their value, without deduction, except a small amount to cover articles which are not worth assessing. If property is protected by law it should pay for the protection. We know that many exceptional cases of hardships may be brought forward against such a proposition, but on the whole, we think it would be the fairest and best mode of assessment that could be adopted. We have not the slightest doubt that ultimately this principle of taxation will be adopted, and the nearer this legislature approaches it, the less the law will be altered in the future.

"Rough Gambling."

Bailie Peyton, in his late Philadelphia speech, talking of the Democratic party, told the following story:

Why, sir, corruption seems to be inaugurated as a part of the policy of the party. They have taken to what a man once termed rough gambling in Georgia. [A voice—What is that?] One of my friend's constituents—(referring to Mr. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who sat beside him)—I don't say he was born in the State of Kentucky, but he was loafing in Louisville, and had given the police a great deal of trouble. His name figured frequently upon the criminal docket. At length he joined a company as a common hand, to drive hogs down to Georgia. In the course of time the hogs were sold, and all the other men of the party returned. But this gentleman remained. Finally, however, he re-appeared in Louisville, dressed well, with a gold watch in his pocket, and looking quite the dandy. The captain of police chancing to meet him one day, exclaimed in surprise—"Why old fellow where have you been? what have you been doing?" "Well," was the reply, "I have been following rough gambling down in Georgia." "And what is that?" asked the officer. "Well," answered the other, "it is cutting off trunks from behind stages, and a good business it is. I've made $500 at one hit." [Immense laughter.]

Another Newspaper Auto-da-fe in Virginia.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* publishes the following letter:

OCCOQUAN, Va., Dec. 28, 1859.

Dear Sirs: You will discontinue your paper directed to J. Yelverton; *the magistrates have burned it, and say they will continue to do the same.* Yours, respectfully,

L. A. LYNN, P. M.

Editors Poughkeepsie *Eagle*.

☞ The fire at 116 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, destroyed the large perfumery and fancy goods establishment of T. H. Peters & Co., and injured several of the adjoining stores. The entire loss will reach $30,000 on which there is $23,000 insurance.

☞ A California paper declares that it must have been Wm. M. Thackeray who got up the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, sending Ossawatomie Brown down there to finish "The Virginians."

LECTURE ON SLAVERY.

BY REV. N. L. RICE, D. D.

Delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Sunday evening Jan. 22, 1860.

[Reported for the Press and Tribune.]

The second of Dr. Rice's discourses on slavery was listened to by a large audience on Sunday evening. Every available inch of room was occupied some time before the speaker made his appearance. He commenced speaking a little before eight o'clock, and continued for nearly two hours, as follows:

Standing in this place as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, charged with the exposition of his word and will, the interests of his blood-bought Church, I know no North and no South, no East and no West. These great interests are broad as the earth and vast as eternity; and in view of them, questions of mere sectional interest are to be lost sight of totally. Neither do I know any political party. These interests are destined to live, when all the political parties of to-day are gone and forgotten. They stand infinitely higher than any question of any political party, at any time, in any nation. I belong to no political party. I hold no allegiance to any one of them; and, therefore, have no temptation to lean one way or another in matters of dispute as between them. Nor am I so unacquainted with human nature as to expect in the discussions of such questions, and in the midst of such state of feeling as exist in this land, to please everybody. "If I pleased man," said Paul, "I should not be the servant of Christ;" that is, as I suppose, if he aimed to please men, and if he succeeded generally in pleasing everybody, it would be the very best evidence that he did not please his master, Jesus Christ. The Christian minister, under the solemn ordination vows of his office, is not to inquire whether men will be pleased, being charged of God to speak the truth, whether they will hear or forbear.

In the preceding discourse I did not discuss the rightfulness of any slave code, ancient or modern; but simply the question, whether the Scriptures recognized the relation of master and slave as one which circumstances have justified, for the time being; or whether the relation is, *in itself*, sinful, and therefore always and in all circumstances wrong. I combatted only the extreme position of those who are called Abolitionists. And I may remark here, that I do not use the term as one of reproach; and I do not suppose it is so considered by those who hold that slaveholding is sinful in itself, or, at least *prima facie* evidence of sin, have not a word to say in the spirit of denunciation or of reproach. The day has come for calm and kind discussion, not for denunciation.

The definition I gave of slavery is not my own, but that of eminent moralists, known the world over, and known as well to be opposers of slavery—such men as Paley, and Wayland, and Chalmers. It is useless to say that the definition is an absurdity, when such names and such authority are given. I defined slavery to be *the obligation on the part of the slave to labor for the master, involving the corresponding obligation on the part of the master to treat him as a man, and to protect all his rights as a man.* The question which I raised and discussed was, whether circumstances have existed which, for the time being, justified good men in sustaining such a relation, governing themselves not by the code of Rome, nor by any other civil code merely, but governing themselves in this relation by the law of God and the directions therein contained. I was very careful to state still further, in *eight* particulars, what I do, and what I do not, hold to be true in this case—as for example: That I hold to the *unity* of the human race, that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth;" consequently, in the second place, that the moral law and the golden rule are applicable to all men of all nations and countries; and thirdly, I hold that slavery is not a *divine institution*, and has never received the *sanction* of God; still further, that no human being has the right to traffic in his fellow-men, either for the sake of gain, or for the sake of convenience; still further, that the marriage tie is sacred, and the marriage of slaves is valid as that of their masters, so that a man has no more right to separate husband and wife among them than among others; still further, that every man has a right to a fair compensation for his labor; that he has a right to an abundance of food and clothing; to kind treatment and religious instruction, and to whatever may be fairly his due as a *man*; still further, that it is the duty of those connected with slavery to elevate their slaves with a view to their freedom, as soon as in the providence of God this can be accomplished. These are the positions I have maintained.

I took no new ground in stating these positions: for I have, for the last twenty-five years advocated every one of those principles publicly in the slaveholding and in the free States. I make this statement, because it has been asserted that I dared not advocate these principles in the slaveholding States. These positions, moreover, are fully sustained by the repeated action of the General Assembly of our Church, embracing North and South. I simply stated the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church—nothing more, nothing less. I shall have occasion to quote some deliverances of our Church before I get through.

Still further—in undertaking to prove that the relation of master and slave is not necessarily sinful, I did not announce one principle, or give interpretation to any single passage of Scripture, which principle or interpretation has not commanded the assent of the Church of God in all ages, and which does not now command the assent of the great body of wise and good men, the world over. There is no controversy about the interpretation I put upon the passages at all, among commentators or critics, or those who are admitted to be of authority in the Church of God.

I have presented *three* arguments to show that the relation of master and slave is not *necessarily sinful*. The first is a *presumptive* argument, namely: the fact, that, in all ages, for the last eighteen hundred years, the Church of God has understood the Scriptures to teach that the relation is not necessarily sinful. Dr. Chalmers states that the doctrine that slaveholding is in itself sinful, "is a factitious and new principle, unknown to the Church of God until within a few years." The second argument was the application of the Golden Rule, the principle of which is, that I am bound to improve the condition of my suffering fellow men as far as I can do so consistently with other paramount duties. It could not have been sinful for Christians in the apostolic age to hold slaves, if by so doing they relieved them from exposure to cruel treatment, and even to violent death at the hands of pagan masters, and hold them as servants. While they might not have been able to emancipate them, they could raise them from the extreme wretchedness and misery in which they lay, and hold them in their own households as servants. The teachings and example of Moses, of Christ and of the Apostles, constituted my third argument; for it is a fact that Moses allowed the relation to be formed, and the Apostles received slaveholders into their Church without commanding them to manumit their slaves. These facts are admitted by men who declare themselves not only Anti-Slavery men, but some of whom glory in the name "Abolitionist."

The conclusion I deduced from these arguments, was not that slaveholding, as it exists in this country, is right or justifiable; but simply *that circumstances have existed, which, for the time being, justified the relation*; and therefore it is not *in itself* sinful; that since circumstances have existed which justified it, circumstances may again exist to justify it; so that you cannot pronounce slaveholding sinful, without looking at the circumstances. Such was the decision of our General Assembly in 1845.

Now, inasmuch as the rightfulness or wrongfulness of the relation of master and slave depends upon circumstances, the question which I wish to discuss this evening is, *whether the circumstances which now exist in our own country, do so far justify professing Christians, for the time being, in sustaining this relation, that they cannot rightfully be excluded from the Church of God, or denied Church fellowship?*

That is the simple question, and it is a question of unspeakable moment. It stands most intimately connected with the peace, and purity, and efficiency, and honor of the Church of God in this land. There may be such a state of corruption in one part of the Church as would justify another part in refusing to acknowledge them as Christians, and to hold fellowship with them; but until such a state of corruption is shown to exist, we have no right to refuse to hold Christian fellowship with any part of the visible Church. Schism, or the breaking into fragments of the Church of God, is a sin of no ordinary magnitude; and this is not the time to be needlessly rending. Let us examine carefully then upon what ground we may justly say to any portion of the Church of God—"We cannot acknowledge or hold fellowship with you."

It has surprised me very much, in reading so much that has been written on this subject, that no clear statement is attempted of the principles that should determine Christians in relation to fellowship with those differing from them in some particulars. When I was a delegate of the General Assembly to the Consociation of Rhode Island, I raised the question: "What are the principles which control you in this matter?" And there was not a man on the floor, who stated any principle at all. Now, it is a very hazardous course to refuse to hold fellowship with professing Christians without a clear view of the Scripture principles which should control our action.

I. Bear in mind that the question which I discuss, is not whether slavery, as it exists in our own country, had a *righteous or an unrighteous origin*. I have said that its origin was most unrighteous. There is no language too strong to be used in regard to the exceeding sinfulness of the origin of African slavery, as it exists in our country. The Apostles of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the early Christians, could not have *established* Roman slavery, or approved of it; and yet, as a matter of fact, many of those Christians living under the civil code of Rome, did feel themselves at liberty, and probably thought it was their duty, for the time being, to sustain the relation of masters, governing their conduct, not by the laws of Rome, but by the laws of Jesus Christ.

II. The question is not, whether the slave code of any government, ancient or modern, is right; whether the slave code of any one of the Southern States is right. I do not believe that there is a single slave code in the land that approximates what it ought to be. Supposing that, for the time being, the existence of slavery may be justified, still there is not a single State in the Union whose legislation can be commended as at all what it should be. The Apostles and our Lord could not possibly have *enacted* the Roman code, or approved of it; but they and the early Christians could live under that code, governing their conduct, not by it, but by the higher law of God. I am sorry to be obliged to say, I have not a very favorable opinion of the morals of any one of these United States, or of a great many of the laws in all these States. I do not believe that the laws of Illinois approximate perfection. But I have little confidence in any man whose principles rise no higher, and whose conduct is no more upright than the law requires. If any man is disposed to treat his wife and his children just as badly as the civil law will allow, he is a vile man. No one would deal with a man whose principles allow him to take every advantage which the civil law allows. You would refuse to do business with a man whom you would have to compel by law to comply with his promises. The Christian man in all the transactions of life rises above the civil code. You cannot protect a man's wife by any civil code. You cannot prevent men from ill-treating their children by any system of civil laws. You cannot make men honest by any code in the world. The great matter for us is to inculcate moral principles and to form a public sentiment, that will enforce its dictates upon the consciences of men. Such a moral principle and such a public sentiment are stronger than any civil law in the world. I am not here to defend civil codes. Consequently the question is not whether there is a great deal of sin connected with slavery—a great deal of suffering and wrong growing out of its existence. Undoubtedly this is true. Unfortunately the people of the South are very much like the people everywhere. There is in human society a great mixture of good and bad with an unfortunate predominance of the bad. The great majority, alas! of the people of any one of our States cannot be said to be very regardful of God's law. It would be absurd, therefore, to deny that there is a great deal of sin committed in connection with this relation. Is it not so in every relation? Wherever bad men live, they commit bad acts. Wherever bad men have power, they will abuse it. I do not pretend to say that there is not a great deal of evil growing out of this relation; but I will venture to say, that the amount of suffering—bodily suffering—connected with it, has been greatly exaggerated. Even bad men are not generally disposed to abuse their horses, but rather take care of them, as a matter of self-interest; and if a bad man looks upon his slave as he does upon his horse, will he not take care of him for the same reason? The amount of suffering, therefore, as every one acquainted with the South knows, is exaggerated very much. There are great evils in this thing. It originated in wrong, and you never can relieve it from great and dreadful evils; yet they are not mainly those which are most dwelt upon.

IV. Nor am I here to advocate the *perpetuity* of slavery in this country. I have said it was an evil, originating in sin—a great evil, and ought to be abolished just as soon as it can be done, in the circumstances, by the operation of correct principles, and with safety to the parties concerned.

V. Still further—I do hold, that the tendency of the gospel is to abolish slavery; and it will accomplish the end if men will let it have fair play. The doctrines and principles of the gospel pressed upon the hearts and the consciences of men—the providence of God co-operating, will drive it out of our country and the world.

I do not blame any man for hating slavery—for it is a hateful thing, and ought to be hated. I do not wonder that men say hard things about it—especially when so many false or exaggerated statements are constantly published. The thing is evil. I remember, some four years ago when the General Assembly met in New York, and one of our Congregational brethren—a representative from his Association—spoke of the evil of slavery. The venerable Dr. McFarland, himself a Virginian, who was Moderator of the Assembly, said, in substance, "We don't expect you to approve of it; we do not approve of it ourselves. We regard it as an enormous evil, and we desire to get rid of it." The sentiments he expressed met the approbation of the entire body, South and North.

I do not blame men for not liking slavery. I do not like it myself. I do not plead for the perpetuity of it. I earnestly advocated emancipation in Kentucky twenty-five years ago: I advocated it in the St. Louis *Presbyterian*.

I do not propose to discuss the best method of dealing with it, but simply to try to form an estimate of the character of those Christians living in the slave States, and of our duty with regard to them. Are they living in such sin that we are bound to reprove them, and cut them off from our fellowship? Is this the view which, in the light of God's word, we ought to take of the matter? I am willing to apply its language, in the strictness of interpretation, to this case. Let us not palliate sin where it exists; but let us not condemn brethren who are as faithful servants of God as we.

The first question in examining the circumstances attending the existence of slavery relates to *the introduction of it into our country*. Upon whom rests the responsibility of its introduction? I raise this question now for this reason: If slavery, as it exists in the slave States, were a matter of their own seeking, then according to a very obvious principle of civil law, men may not take advantage of their own wrong. If the present slaveholding States brought the difficulty upon themselves, then the responsibility would be greater, and the obligation to remove it at all hazards would be greater. But if it was forced upon them, or if others helped or pushed them into it—then their responsibility would be less.

The first and the great responsibility rests upon Great Britain. Bancroft says: "Before America legislated for herself, the interdict of the slave trade was impossible. England was inexorable in maintaining the system, which gained now stronger supporters by its excess. English Continental Colonies in the aggregate were always opposed to the African slave trade. Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, each showed an anxious preference for the introduction of white men; and laws designed to restrict the importation of slaves, are scattered copiously all along the records of Colonial legislation." "In Virginia the planters beheld," says Bancroft, "with dismay, the increase of slaves among them."

A letter of Dr. Franklin dated London, April 23, 1773, mentions a petition sent from the Assembly of Virginia to the British Government for permission to pass laws prohibiting the further importation of slaves into that Colony. "This request," says Franklin, "will probably not be granted. The interests of a few merchants here have more weight with the government, than that of thousands at a distance." As a matter of fact it was not granted. Georgia was designed to be free from slavery. It was the determination of Oglethorpe and those associated with him, that slavery never should exist there. He says: "Slavery, the misfortune, if not the dishonor, of other plantations, is absolutely proscribed." This he wrote in 1744. But the English Government forced slavery upon them against their will.

The next responsibility rests upon the States themselves, and upon the North as fully as the South. In the year 1740, the Legislature of New York said: "All due encouragement ought to be given to the direct importation of slaves, and all smuggling of slaves condemned as an eminent discouragement to the fair trader." In 1770, just when Virginia was petitioning the English government for permission to prohibit the further importation of slaves, "New York was the centre of the slave trade, and the wealth of its citizens arose mainly from that source." This is the statement of Rev. Dr. Thompson, one of the editors of the *Independent*, whose prejudices are certainly strongly enough the other way. It was in 1770 the venerable Dr. Hopkins, of Newport, began to oppose this vile traffic.

It is clear, then, that the responsibility of the introduction of slavery into this country rests as much upon the North as upon the South. Indeed, so far as I am able to ascertain, the Southern people did not engage in the trade, but all the vessels were built and sent out from the North. I do not know that it was upon moral grounds that the South, except Georgia, opposed the importation of slaves. It is, nevertheless, a fact that, for some reason, they opposed it.

The reason why slaves multiplied most rapidly in the South is obvious. The climate and the greater value of slave labor determined the ratio of increase; consequently, while the trade was mainly from New England, the accumulation of slaves was mainly in the South. It is amazing that, in a country like ours, the slave trade should have been so long sustained.

The responsibility of the people now living in the slaveholding States, is not that of having *reduced the Africans to slavery*; it is an *inherited* evil, which those now living found when they came into being. Their obligation is, being encumbered with the evil, to apply to it the principles of God's word, in their existing circumstances, and to remove it as far and as fast as they can. I insist upon the obligation of those encumbered with this evil, to take the word of God as their guide in this matter, and get rid of it as far and as fast as they can by the operation of those principles. Still, the original blame was not theirs; and every one knows that a single generation can bring upon a country evils which many generations cannot remove.

The duty of Christians in the slave States may be viewed in two aspects. First, as *citizens*, having a moral influence in molding public sentiment, and having a voice in the legislation of the country. Secondly, they have a responsibility as *Christians*, members of the church of God, in relation to the question of holding slaves. These are the two aspects in which a moralist and a Christian would view their duty.

The question, then, is this: *is it their duty immediately to emancipate their slaves, and to refuse to hold slaves altogether?*

This question can be answered, as already intimated, only by looking at the circumstances surrounding them. In considering those circumstances, let us keep in view the moral law of God, and apply its principles, with all severity, if you please, to the facts of the case.

In the first place, it is a fact, that in, perhaps, every one of the Slave States the laws forbid emancipation *without removal*; consequently no man can free his slaves *in the State*. Urge Christians in the South instantly to emancipate their slaves, and they will tell you that it is simply an impossibility—that it cannot be done.

In Kentucky formerly the only difficulty in the way of emancipation was the security required that the emancipated slaves should not be an expense to the State. If a man had but few slaves, the difficulty would not be great; but if he had fifty, or a hundred, or more, he would find difficulty in obtaining the required security. Still many gave the security, and did emancipate their slaves. But this cannot be done now; since the new Constitution forbids emancipation in the State.

It is not necessary to prove that we are bound to do an impossibility. Consequently it is evidently not the duty of Southern Christians to emancipate their slaves *in the State*.

You may say that such laws ought not to exist. Admit it; but they do exist; and some of us know that it is difficult to secure righteous legislation in our own city in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, for example. It is not easy, where the great majority are not Christians, to repeal bad laws and make good ones.

Do you say that Southern Christians ought to *remove* their slaves in order to emancipate? The first question they would ask is *whither shall we take them?* Will Ohio receive them? If the laws have not been altered since I resided in that State, they require every colored man, within two weeks after coming into the State, to give two resident freeholders as security for his support. Would there be no difficulty in obtaining such security for any considerable number? Indiana has legislated against the settlement of Africans in that State; and even Illinois, with all our boasted freedom, has similar laws! It may be that these laws are not always or commonly enforced; but, nevertheless, they stand on the statute book, ready to be enforced, if the case demands it. Suppose a slaveholder who has twenty, thirty, fifty, or five hundred slaves, should conclude to purchase lands for them in any part of this State; what would be the result? You can judge, as well as I.

A few years ago, the emancipated slaves of John Randolph were brought into Ohio, and land was purchased for them; but the people of the neighborhood rose up and said they should not be settled amongst them; consequently they were scattered about in different families. I fear a similar experiment in Illinois would meet with a similar reception. Let us, at least, correct our own legislation.

But suppose a Southern slaveholder is willing to remove his slaves, and suppose the free States willing to receive them; he encounters another difficulty. His slaves are *intermarried* with those of other men; for generally slaves marry early, and they rarely marry on the plantation where they live. Consequently, the master who would remove his slaves cannot do so without sundering family ties. He owns a man, but his neighbor owns his wife and children, or he owns the wife and children, and his neighbor owns the husband and father. The slaves are not, and ought not to be, willing to separate for life in order to be free. A friend of my own who sent his slaves to Liberia, encountered such a difficulty. He owned a woman and her ten children, whilst another man owned the husband and father. He tried to purchase him and offered a high price, but the owner refused to sell. The old man said, "Let my children and my wife go to Liberia, where my children can do well." But when they reached Louisville, the master's heart relented, and he agreed to sell, and immediately the sum was contributed and paid down. I saw the happy family as they passed through Cincinnati in company with the master and mistress, who accompanied them to Baltimore, and who had provided an ample outfit. In almost every considerable family of slaves, such difficulties would be encountered; and there are great numbers of families among slaves who could not, if they would, furnish them with money in the free States. They cannot do as much for their children. In almost any considerable family of slaves trivial difficulties of this kind would exist. And if they should send their slaves into the free States, what prospect of a comfortable support would they have? I do not wish to magnify the difficulty in the way of emancipation. I simply state facts which every one, so soon as they are stated, must see to be true.

In 1834 a Committee appointed by the Synod of Kentucky, recommended a plan of emancipation containing the following recommendations, viz.:

1. We would recommend that all slaves now under twenty years of age, and all those yet to be born in our possession, be emancipated as they severally reach their twenty-fifth year.
2. We recommend that deeds of emancipation be now drawn up and recorded in our respective County Courts, specifying the slaves we are about to emancipate, and the age at which each is to become free.
3. We recommend that our slaves be instructed in the common elementary branches of education.
4. We recommend that strenuous and persevering efforts be made to induce them to attend regularly upon the ordinary services of religion, both domestic and public.
5. We recommend that great pains be taken to teach them the Holy Scriptures, and that to effect this the instrumentality of Sabbath Schools, whenever they can be enjoyed, be united with that of domestic instruction.

Such was the plan recommended—a plan which I—then a member of that synod—cordially supported. But how long was it before this outside interference on the part of the Abolitionists defeated the whole thing? and now, within a few years, the State of Kentucky has adopted a Constitutions which forbid emancipation without removal of the slaves emancipated from the State.

Do you say, then, *colonize them in Africa?* Yes, our General Assembly has again and again recommended the colonization enterprise; but our Abolitionist friends made violent opposition to it, almost as soon as it was fairly under way. Garrison initiated this movement by publishing most serious charges against it, as a great pro-slavery concern. Others, and among them many ministers of the Gospel, united with him in this opposition, and a great many of the former friends of colonization drew off from it, and became active opposers of it. The consequence was that the enterprise was very nearly ruined: And to this day it receives but a very limited support in the free States. So that if a large number of slaves should be emancipated, great difficulty would be experienced in securing the necessary funds, unless far greater liberality should be shown than heretofore.

I have long believed that the colonization enterprise is one of the most glorious enterprises of the nineteenth century; and one of the most serious charges I feel bound to make against the Abolitionists, is their strange and unaccountable opposition to this great enterprise, fraught with so many blessings to the African race. And since they were so greatly in the wrong in their estimate of the colonization scheme, and in their opposition to it, it becomes them to be somewhat modest now in denouncing the Presbyterian Church, which stood firmly by the Society in its trials, and sustained it against their unreasonable and unrighteous opposition. And now that they see their error, let them give Presbyterians the credit which is their due.

But Christian masters find difficulty in sending their slaves to Liberia, in consequence of the prevailing prejudice amongst them against going to a foreign land of which they have heard so many unfavorable stories, and of which they really know so little. They are ignorant and timid, and very naturally shrink from what seems to them so great and difficult an undertaking.

A still further difficulty is experienced from the intermarriages of slaves owned by different persons. A slaveholder desires to send his slaves to Liberia; but they are intermarried with the slaves of other men. Consequently he cannot send them without sundering family ties, to which they would not and should not consent. Some slaveholders can, in this way, secure freedom to their slaves; and, indeed, many have done it; but the large majority probably cannot do it if they would. But suppose a cotton planter, for example, has principle and zeal enough in this matter to emancipate all his slaves. He has a cotton plantation with the usual number of slaves. When he has emancipated them, he must sell his farm, and remove to some other place, and engage in other business. It requires no ordinary amount of moral principle and of zeal for the welfare of slaves to make so great a sacrifice. The number of men is small in any part of the world, who would exhibit such a degree of disinterested benevolence. Nevertheless, under the influence of the Gospel, many good men had sacrificed a fortune in order to place their slaves where they would be truly free. Still, until the standard of piety shall rise higher than it now is in any part of our country, the number who will make such sacrifices, will be consequently small.

The indisputable facts demonstrate, that while some slaveholders can emancipate their slaves, the very large majority cannot do it, however they might desire it. It is, therefore, absurd to demand it as a condition of Christian fellowship that they should do it.

I say nothing at all in regard to the question, whether it would be of advantage to the slaves to be emancipated and to remain amongst the whites. It is certainly true, as demonstrated by history, that the conflict between different races has resulted in the fiercest and most deadly strife known amongst men. Whether two races so different, the one so degraded, with so little sympathy could live together on any terms of equality, without perpetual conflicts, you can judge as well as I. I am not authorized as a minister of Jesus Christ to give any decision on such a question.

I have said nothing as to whether the slaves are *satisfied* in their condition. The fact is, I have seen very few satisfied people in this world. I have not found a great many in this place. It would be strange if the slaves had so little human nature as to be satisfied, when all the rest of mankind are discontented. I have little doubt, if the matter were presented to them, and if they had an opportunity to choose between freedom and slavery, they would generally prefer freedom. It is simply saying that they are *men*. In ordinary circumstances I would say with Paul—"If thou mayest be free, choose it rather."

The difficulties attending the question of emancipation are undoubtedly great, and in determining the duty of Southern Christians, the question is pertinent whether there were greater difficulties in the way of emancipation in the Apostolic Churches? So far as I can ascertain, there was no law in the Roman Empire against emancipating slaves. If there was any such law, it has yet to be produced. My impression is, there was no such law. There must have been circumstances to justify the relation of master and slave, or the Apostles would have required Christians to emancipate. But it is certain that the difficulties in the way of emancipation *now*, are as great, to say the least, as they were in the Apostolic age. How can you, then, come, in the face of the fact, which is admitted by leading Abolitionists, by Dr. Wayland and Dr. Chalmers, that the Apostles did not require emancipation and make this demand of Southern Christians, when there are difficulties in their way at least as great as those existing in the Apostolic age? Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Tyler, of East Windsor Theological Seminary, take the ground that in making such a demand you do it in the face of the teachings and the example of the Apostles of Christ.

Do you say it is their duty to seek to change the laws of the States in which they reside? Admit that; then the question arises—How ought they to go to work to produce this effect? You ask them to change their laws. Where the people frame the laws, to effect any favorable change in them, you must change the public sentiment, and get the majority on your side—a permanent majority; otherwise there will be a reaction, and the laws be made worse than before. How are Christians to go to work at this thing?

You can scarcely say, that the Bible prescribes the mode in which such a thing ought to be done. They must, therefore, decide for themselves.

Let us look at facts. How was it in the State of Kentucky? There was, a few years ago, a better prospect of securing laws in favor of emancipation in that State, than in any other—if we except, perhaps, Maryland and Missouri. Leading men in the State were in favor of it. Henry Clay says, in one of his speeches, that he labored for this thing forty years ago, and failed.

Within ten years, a new Constitution was adopted in Kentucky, and the question was raised about emancipation. It came up in the form of what was called "The Open Clause" in the Constitution, admitting of Emancipation. What were the facts? The Presbyterians generally favored "The Open Clause;" and several prominent ministers did what I had not known Presbyterian ministers to do before—they discussed the question through the State. Dr. Young, the able President of Centre College, held a public discussion at Danville, with a politician, in which he advocated emancipation, with great ability. Some expressed the opinion that the Institution would be injured, for it was patronized largely from the South. But the result was widely different. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, now principal Professor in the Danville Theological Seminary in Kentucky, ran as the emancipation candidate for the Convention, and to use a common phrase, stumped it through the District, exposing the evils of slavery. But he was not elected. Presbyterians through the State, so far as I can learn, generally took this ground. I took occasion, at that time, though residing in Cincinnati, to publish a letter in Kentucky urging emancipation. The other leading denominations did not sustain us in this effort. The Methodist Church was divided, and very naturally the South church went to the other extreme. A leading Baptist minister ran as a pro-slavery candidate against the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, and was elected. And, strangely enough, many men not holding slaves, opposed emancipation, because the slaves, it was said, would be placed on an equality with them! It was not only the slaveholding, but the non-slaveholding portion of the community, that defeated the cause of emancipation. The result was, that instead of getting a Constitution favorable to emancipation, one was adopted that totally forbids it. I am not sure that many of our Abolition friends here have heard of these things. If any one in Kentucky had greatly abused his slaves, they would probably have heard the news. Let the whole truth be known, and let the Presbyterians have due credit.

There would be much greater difficulty in other Southern States, in effecting any change in the laws in favor of emancipation, and the very first effort to effect any such change, especially in the present state of feeling, would merely aggravate the evil. The cause of this state of feeling may appear hereafter; the fact of its existence is painfully evident.

It is, moreover, a fact, that many of the wisest and most earnest friends of emancipation of the slave, believe that any plan of emancipation *without colonization* would do more harm than good. Henry Clay was known to have been opposed to slavery, and he threw his great influence in favor of gradual emancipation. Let me quote a sentence or two from a speech of his before the Colonization Society

Said Mr. Clay—"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain upon the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it by foreign nations—if I could be instrumental in ridding of this foul blot the revered State that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which kindly adopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."

And yet he said—"If the question was submitted, whether there should be immediate and gradual emancipation of all the slaves of the United States without their removal or colonization, painful as it is to express the opinion, I have no doubt that it would be unwise to emancipate them. For I believe that the aggregate of the evils which would be engendered in society, upon the supposition of such general emancipation, and of the liberated slaves remaining among us, would be greater than all the evils of slavery, great as they unquestionably are."

Such was the opinion of that eminent man; and it is the prevailing opinion in the South. All efforts there to get a change of laws in favor of emancipation without colonization must be fruitless. Such are the difficulties now existing. And certainly we have no right to censure the feeling so long as we ourselves cherish it.

An able writer in the South, in an article on this subject, has charged upon us our inconsistency. "You of the North who reprove us," he remarks in substance, "make laws against a few straggling blacks, who come amongst you, and yet ask us to turn loose three or four millions of them in our midst!" It would be difficult to answer this retort. For Christians at the South to attempt such a change in the laws as we have supposed, would be eminently unwise. Such a course would only prevent those improvements in the law, which may be secured.

What, then, ought our Southern brethren and our church do? Do you say, let them, if they cannot free their slaves legally, recognize them *as men* and apply the golden rule in their treatment of them? I agree with you heartily. You will not contend, however, that they must have the responsibility of maintaining their slaves without requiring them to labor. This would be most unreasonable. No man should be held responsible for persons whom he cannot control. If held legally responsible, he must have the right of control; or he is a slave to the servant. But for the exercise of authority, let them treat them as men, guided by the Divine law.

Such precisely is the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Thompson maintains that while the Apostles did not abolish slavery, they lifted it up from the plane of the Civil law to the higher plane of the Gospel law. Now, suppose the Presbyterian Church has done the same thing.

Let me read an extract from the action of the General Assembly of 1818. That body speaks of "the practice into which the Christian people have most inconsistently fallen, of enslaving a portion of their *brethren* of mankind. For that 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.'" This is precisely in accordance with my position. Do you say this doctrine could not be preached in the South? This document was adopted unanimously. Dr. Baxter of Virginia was a member of the committee that reported it. The Assembly further urge the churches to endeavor "to obtain the complete abolition of slavery throughout Christendom, and if possible throughout the world." Is not this strong enough?

It may be said this paper was adopted many years ago, but it was re-affirmed in 1846 by both the North and the South, unanimously—and again in 1850. In the resolution of 1846 the Assembly said in substance, that for sixty years the General Assembly has been uttering the same sentiments, which can be proved by the Word of God. In a speech in the last General Assembly, in Indianapolis, I declared that I hold the doctrine of the paper of 1818 to be true to the letter. And yet I was elected with extraordinary unanimity to a Professorship in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. What evidence is there then that the Church has changed her ground?

In 1845 the General Assembly received several petitions from Abolitionists to exclude all slaveholders from the Church. The Assembly decided that they could not exclude any one from the Church, as a slaveholder, not without looking at the circumstances. In that document, which I had the honor of drafting, the following language is found: "We exhort every believing matter to remember that his Master is also in heaven, and in view of all the circumstances in which he is placed, to act in the spirit of the Golden Rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'" Such was the ground taken in 1845, and every Southern member voted for it. About thirteen from the North did not.

Do you say that the church ought to go farther and forbid the traffic in men, and the separation of husbands and wives. This has been done. Let me read the law of our church on that point. The General Assembly of 1818 said, in the following language:

"We enjoin it on all church sessions and Presbyteries under the care of this Assembly, to discountenance, and as far as possible, to prevent all cruelty of whatever kind in the treatment of slaves; especially the cruelty of separating husband and wife, parents and children, and that which consists in selling slaves to those who will either themselves deprive these unhappy people of the blessings of the Gospel, or will transport them to places where the Gospel is not proclaimed, or where it is forbidden to slaves to attend upon its institutions. The manifest violation of this injunction, heregiven, in its true spirit and intention, ought to be considered a just ground for the discipline and censures of the church. And if it shall ever happen that a Christian professor in our communion shall sell a slave, who is also in communion and good standing in the church, contrary to his or her will and inclination, it ought immediately to claim the the particular attention of the church judicatories; and unless there be such peculiar circumstances attending the case as can but seldom happen, it ought to be followed without delay by a suspension of the offender from all the privileges of the church, till he repent and make all reparation in his power to the injured party."

Such is the law of the Presbyterian Church.

The Assembly of 1845 used the following language: "* * * The Assembly are not to be understood as denying that there is evil connected with slavery. Much less do they approve those defective and oppressive laws by which in some of the States it is regulated. Nor would they by any means countenance the traffic in slaves for the sake of gain; the separation of husbands and wives, parents and children, for the sake of 'filthy lucre' or for the convenience of the master; or cruel treatment of slaves in any respect. Every Christian and philanthropist certainly should seek by all peaceable and lawful means, the repeal of unjust or oppressive laws, and the amendment of such as are defective, so as to protect the slaves from evil treatment by wicked men and secure to them the right to recive religious instruction."

Do you say the Church should go further and condemn the *mere chattelism* of human beings? Let me read again: "Nor is this Assembly to be understood as countenancing the idea that masters may regard their servants as *mere property* and not as human beings, rational, accountable, immortal. The scriptures prescribe not only the duties of servants, but also of masters, warning the latter to discharge those duties, knowing that their master is in Heaven, neither is there respect of persons with him."

Is not this language strong enough?

It may be asked whether the Presbyterian Church at the South regard this injunction? Let me read you one out of a great number of evidences I could give you upon this subject. The pastoral letter of the Presbytery of Tombigbee, of Arkansas, often referring to the repeated action of the General Assembly, states "that many of our best and ablest ministers have devoted themselves, in whole or in part to special labor for the salvation of these people; and our Southern churches, presbyteries and synods are yearly showing an increased interest and watchfulness in regard to it." Again: "Among our own churches this presbytery is glad to know and record the fact that religious privileges are enjoyed by the servants in very many places, in common with their masters, such as to leave them without excuse. And several of our churches report a large colored membership, even equal to or larger than the membership of whites." * * *

"The moral law is the absolute rule of moral duty and so also it is the charter of human rights. It is the right or every human being, prince, subject and citizen, parents and children, masters and servants, to obey the law of God. No government in the commonwealth or in the household can be called anything less than unrighteous which denies to any of God's intelligent creatures the right of obeying those moral commands, or which inhibits the free exercise of that right. One of the very highest duties of the master, in rendering to his servants that which is just and equal, is to secure for them the right and opportunity to worship and obey God, to protect them in the free exercise and encourage them in the constant practice thereof." * * * * "Be careful to protect them in the enjoyment of the rights and encourage them in the duties of the family. The chiefest of these is that of marriage. Unfortunately the law does not throw its protection around them in this behalf; although public sentiment, which is nearly as powerful as law, does. But, still, sometimes by removals and deaths, occasions of hardship under this head occur, although we hope not among you. And yet, so sacred are these rights to your servants, and so debasing must be any denial of them, that we feel it to be our duty to put you on your guard, and renewedly to invoke your diligence, exhorting you rather to suffer pecuniary damage yourselves than to allow moral wrong to accrue to your servants. Did they know that they were absolutely protected from wrong in the wanton dissevering of the tie of marriage, they would value it more and cherish it with more constancy. Again, encourage them in the discharge of proper parental duties towards their children—especially whenever they seem to estimate their responsibilities aright, and aim to discharge them on Christian principles. Encourage them also, where the parents are pious, to hold domestic worship; which is of itself one of the primary Christian duties, and besides, it is one of the surest means of confirming the family tie, and one of the divinely appointed means of training children to the practice of righteousness and the knowledge of salvation. An then, not only grant them the right but urge them to embrace, the privilege of presenting their children for Christian baptism. By these means much may be done to rescue the family tie from neglect, to make them value its privileges and enjoy its blessings."

This language speaks for itself.

Slaves are not only treated as men, but those that are pious, have the right to present their children for baptism. I have myself repeatedly baptised the children of slaves, and many other ministers have done the same. Now, will any one, in view of these documents, say that Presbyterians regard their servants as *mere tools, with souls in them?* I have quoted the action of but one Southern Presbytery. I could read you by the hour from other Presbyteries and Synods. It is a well-known fact that many of our ministers have devoted themselves particularly to the instruction of the slaves, among whom I may mention Dr. C. C. Jones—who, while laboring for the blacks, was called to a Theological Professorship. After filling the Professorship for a time, he returned to his former work. I prefer giving the testimony of others rather than my own. Some years ago, when I labored in Cincinnati, Rev. Mr. King, of Canada, who has long been engaged in laboring among the fugitive slaves, and who had been South, and inherited through his wife several slaves, and who was then removing them to Canada. He delivered an address in my church, in which he stated the course pursued by our church in the South, and, with all his anti-slavery feelings, he said, instead of finding fault with Presbyterians of the South, they ought to be encouraged in their work, since they were doing all they could in ameliorating the condition of the slaves. Such was the testimony of a man then devoted to the anti-slavery cause, and now devoting his time to the fugitives. He had the opportunity to be correctly informed, for he had labored in the South several years.

Let me lay before you the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, so long President of Amherst College, father of the respected pastor of one of the churches in this city.

"Many masters and mistresses spend much of the Sabbath in giving them (the slaves) moral and religious instruction, which is greatly blessed to them." Again: "But a few in the free States, I beleve, are aware to what an extent the owners of large plantations at the South are co-operating with religious societies in bringing their slaves under the sound of the gospel, nor of its saving effects upon tens of thousands who hear it. In the cities, congregations and churches of colored people, mostly slaves, have been gathered by themselves and under pastors of their own kindred. Elsewhere, slaves and their masters worship and sit together at the Lord's table. The spirit of the Lord is poured out upon the bond as well as the free, if not more copiously. I had no idea myself, till lately, how much is doing in the slave States for the blacks, nor of the success of missionary labors among them."

He gives in the same connection a statement of the number of colored members in different churches, as well as of missionaries employed amongst them.

I do not stand on the defensive here. I venture to say, to the honor of my church, that no other church has gone so far, or done so much, to promote emancipation. I can demonstrate that the Presbyterian church has emancipated more slaves than all the Abolitionists in this land. I am ready to compare notes on this subject at any time.

We have not made so much noise perhaps; nor have the emancipated slaves gone to Canada. They have either been emancipated in the States, before the laws forbade it, or have gone to Liberia. We have not stood at a distance and passed hard resolutions, or published hard sayings. We have stood on the ground and made our influence felt amongst slaveholders. We have advocated emancipation where there seemed a prospect of promoting it.

I stated last Sabbath that slavery existed many years in New England, and that it was never, TO ANY EXTENT, made matter of discipline by the church, until abolished by the civil law. I observe in one of the city papers that somebody signing himself "New England," denies the correctness of my statement. Allow me to say that I never make statements upon such subjects without knowing them to be correct. He refers to the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, who attacked the slave trade in Newport, and states that in 1784 he made slaveholding a matter of discipline, and in 1785 several other churches had freed themselves from this thing. This fact I stated in my "Ten Letters to the Delegates of the Congregational Associations of New England," some five years ago, and asked them to say whether it was true, and it was not denied. Four years ago I stated the same fact before the Consociation of Rhode Island, while the successor of Dr. Hopkins was present, and it was not denied.

It was not more than ten years ago that Dr. Bacon introduced a resolution into the Association of Connecticut, recommending the churches to commence discipline with those members implicated in slaveholding. Ten years ago there were known to be slaveholders in good standing in the churches in Connecticut. Still further, it is only fifteen years ago that Dr. Tyler, the venerable Professor in East Windsor Theological Seminary, used this language: "They (the Abolitionists) denounced us as pro-slavery, and because we will not shut our pulpits against Southern ministers. But the Bible will not justify them in the ground they take. The great Head of the Church communed with such men as many of the Southern Christians are, and I will not refuse to do it." The venerable Professor was neither removed nor censured. The same ground is taken by others. So, you see, New England is not yet converted to the new doctrines.

When then the matter was before the Consociation of Rhode Island, the measure of cutting off correspondence with us passed by a bare majority. One of the oldest ministers of that body said that the Presbyterian Church was doing more than all the Abolitionists together for the benefit of the slaves. The Rev. Dr. Thayer said, eloquently, that if the Government were broken into fragments, he would still stretch his arm across and shake hands with his brethren. And even after I had discussed this subject in New England, I received a letter from a distinguished Congregational minister, inquiring whether I would encourage the Board of Directors of one of their Theological Seminaries to elect me to a Professorship. New England is not yet converted, or no one there would have desired me to teach theology for them.

It is not long since Dr. Lord, the venerable President of Dartmouth College, published two pamphlets more pro-slavery than anything I ever published, and he is there still in good fellowship. Rev. Dr. Stiles, also once a slaveholder, and who has recently published a book against Abolitionism, was for several years pastor of a Congregational Church in New Haven. It is known, moreover, that a very large minority of the Consociation of Rhode Island were unwilling to break off corresponding with our Assembly. Even the Associate Reformed Brethren have not been able to carry out the Abolitionists' doctrines in the South. Even the Methodist Church, North, has not done it. They are still agitated, and likely to divide again. If it is so hard to convert men in the North, is it strange that Southern Christians are not converted to Abolitionism? The old adage is applicable here: "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

But the question returns: What ought our brethren of the South to do? and what ought the Presbyterian Church to do? In my Ten Letters to the Congregational delegates, I said in substance, "We have examined this matter carefully, and we think we are right; if you have any light, we would be glad to receive it. What ought we to do?" One of them intimated to me they would probably answer the Letters if they did not like them, after having examined them; but they have never done so.

Again, four years ago, I presented the same question to the Consociation of Rhode Island. I said substantially: "Brethren, we want light. If we are guilty, our sin is one of omission or commission, which is it? What is your charge? Can you tell us what we ought to do?

Not a man on that floor attempted to say what our sin was, or what our duty. And when I took my leave of them, after the passage of the resolution cutting off the correspondence with us, said to them in substance: "I shall be obliged to report to the General Assembly that not a man of you ventured to say what is the sin which has led you discourteously to terminate a correspondence sought by yourselves." The Moderator stated that he had intended to vote with the majority, but in view of what he had heard, he must cast his vote the other way.

The Boston *Recorder*, which I believe to be the most ably edited religious paper in New England, took up this matter, after these three discussions were published, and noticed my challenge in the "Ten Letters" and before the Consociation, made the following remarks: "This suggestion we are fairly bound to meet. If they are doing in all respects what the great law of beneficence and right requires, our complaints fall harmless at their feet. We would that some of those acute minds that have made slavery the subject of much study, would turn their reflections mainly upon this point. We would that the subject should be viewed rather in the concrete than in the abstract; that we should take the facts as they are, and in a full and candid view of them decide that Christians now in the position of slaveholders at the South, may be fairly required to do. Until that is done, nothing will be done towards any desirable change in the action of slaveholders and in the condition of the slaves. We must confess that so far as our observation extends, this point has been too much avoided."

It is true, as he says, this point has been *too much avoided*. That is, these friends of ours, who have been condemning our church, have been heaping reproach upon us without being able to specify any sin or tell us what we ought to do! The call of the Boston *Recorder* has met no response even though the appeal was made to the most acute minds of New England. Why do they not respond? However humble in myself, I spoke as the representative of the General Assembly—and in the name of that venerable body I made the call. No answer has been made to this hour—no attempt at an answer has been made. Is it not strange? I have been denounced as pro-slavery and the Church has been denounced as pro-slavery, and for five years this challenge has been before the world, and not a man has been bold enough to answer it. I venture boldly to defy any one to answer it.

The question recurs—What ought the Presbyterian Church to do? If these gentlemen cannot tell, after so many years of agitation, it must be a difficult matter. Shall we cut off all these Southern brethren, when their Northern brethren, the very men who reprove them, cannot tell what they ought to do?

Finally, I hold communion with my Southern brethren as well as my Northern brethren, *because God has owned the one as distinctly as he has the other, by his especial blessings upon their labors.* He has in fact been with not only the Presbyterian Church as a church, but the churches in the South. We have a Bible test by which to settle this question. When the Saviour gave sight to a blind man the Pharisees said, "We know Moses was a man of God, but we do not know about this man." He made the following conclusive answer: "Now we know that God heareth not sinners, but if any man be a worshipper of God and doeth his will, him God heareth."

When Peter received Cornelius and his family into the church, and was called to account for it, he answered: "Forasmuch then as God gave them the like gifts as he did us who believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, what was I that I could withstand God?" The Holy Spirit was poured out upon them; and for Peter to refuse to acknowledge them would have been to withstand God! Here is a Bible test. Is it true then that God has heard the prayers of Southern Christians?

Has the Holy Spirit set his seal upon the Gospel, as his servants preach it there; Hear the testimony of a gentleman of high standing who will be deemed good authority by most Abolitionists. The Rev. Dr. Stowe, of Andover, says: "I know individuals who are slaveholders, and particular churches which include slaveholders, whom, according to all the evidence I can gather, Christ does accept, and those individuals and those particular churches on my principles, I cannot reject and I will not. This is true ground—'God heareth not sinners.'" Shall the Lord Jesus Christ receive them in his arms, and God bless them with his Holy Spirit? Shall I say, "I cannot commune with them? I am too pure?" Shall the Holy Ghost come down and dwell in their midst, while I must draw off, and say I cannot sit down to the Lord's table with them as brethren? Shall we cut off those whom God has received? Rev. Dr. Humphrey, to whom I have already alluded, said he was not aware until recently that so much was being done among the Southern people; that many of the Northern people are not aware to what an extent "the Holy Spirit is poured out upon the master and slave, on the bond as well as the free, if not more copiously."

The churches in the slave States have been blessed with many great revivals. I have labored for more than twelve years in churches in one of those States, and I have known intimately many, very many, people connected with this matter; and if I know anything about what religion is, I learned it, I found it in the midst of such people. If I am converted at all, it was done there, and in a most glorious revival, where hundreds were brought to the knowledge of God. From that day to this I have labored with them from time to time. I have gone in and out among them. I have labored in many glorious revivals, and I have found the same convictions, the same struggles under conviction, the same deep contrition, the same evidence of conversion, the same holy joy when they have found the Saviour, the same consistent walk afterwards, the same agony of prayer among Christians, and the same triumphant joy and hope in the hour of death. I have seen every mark of a powerful revival, over and over again. I have gone with this people through affliction. I have smoothed their brows and spoken the words of Christian hope to them, while on the bed of death, and if I have ever seen evidence—the highest evidence that I was with God's people—I found it among them.

Do you ask me to cut off these people whom I have seen rejoicing in God, in whom I have witnessed godly lives and deaths so triumphant! I would now travel a thousand miles to witness the like again. No! No! "As God gave them the like gifts as he did unto us, who am I to withstand God?" Why, even Mr. Blanchard admits the fact that there have been revivals in Southern churches, and I ask when God communes with them, how are you going to cut them off? On what Bible principle can you do it?

I take my stand in the first place, on the ground of applying all the principles of the moral law. The difficulties in the way of emancipation are such that you cannot command them as a condition of membership to emancipate, or you cut them off altogether. I say the difficulties in the way of emancipation are as great now, if not greater, than among the Apostolic churches; and if the Apostles did not make emancipation a condition, how can you? I say the church takes the ground that the slaves are men with the rights of men, and if they cannot be emancipated, the master must protect those rights. I say, God communes with the church at the South as well as at the North, that he blesses them alike, and that his spirit dwells with them. If such a man as Dr. Alexander, who, for forty years has taught our church theology and instructed our young, ever had any religion, he got it in Virginia. If Dr. Baker, and many other good and venerable men, laborers and teachers in the church, whom I might name, ever had any religion, they got it in the South. And, you ask me to cut these men off! You ask me to refuse them fellowship! Turn back to the history of New England. Jonathan Edwards, the greatest theologian and one of the best men New England ever had, died a slave-holder. Turn to the Puritan Fathers and you will find they were nearly all slave-holders! Yes, they were all mixed up with this thing. You must condemn the Fathers of the Church; you must condemn her great teachers and her holy men.

Then, so far as I understand the Bible and the moral law, we can uphold these eight positions with which I started out. These are our doctrines. This is all our doctrine on this subject. We cannot go to the extent of disciplining or turning out of the church all slaveholders. I admit that in the North some have gone further than our church in the way of abolition, and in the South a few men had gone farther in the opposite direction. But the church—the Presbyterian church—has not varied one hair's breadth in eighty years.

The first action of our General Assembly, or rather our Synod—for it was not a General Assembly—the Synod of Philadelphia and New York, in 1787—was to pass its first paper in favor of emancipation and the education of the slave. From that day to this, the utterances of the Church have been identically the same. It has not changed a hair's breadth in the midst of all this agitation; and my impression is, it will not vary until somebody can tell us what to do, and what sin we are chargeable with.

Now, let me say in conclusion, that if, after the most ample examination, I could believe that the doctrine of our abolition friends tended at all to abolish slavery, that doctrine would, on the instant rise many degrees in my estimation.

But I believe the effect of that doctrine is to perpetuate slavery, and, therefore, I am opposed to it. I do earnestly believe, and say to-night, that the course of our church is that most favorable to emancipation, and that the Presbyterian Church, after all that is said against it, is the true friend of emancipation.

NOTE.—It is due to the speaker to state that, owing to the great length of his remarks, the pressure upon our columns has made it necessary to condense the lecture, to some extent. Although the Doctor spoke but little over an hour and a half, his delivery was so rapid that the full phonographic report would occupy over eight columns of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

136 Lake Street.

T. B. CARTER Will continue his Great Cost Sale —OF— *FANCY DRY GOODS* For 30 Days Longer, In order to close out all kinds of DRESS GOODS before taking inventory.

AT COST!—AT COST! NEW YEAR GIFTS AT COST PRICES, CONSISTING OF *NEWEST STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES*, Rich Dress Silks, FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, &c. A. G. DOWNS & CO., No. 150.......Lake Street.......No. 150

STANTON'S FAMILY GROCERIES, No. 123 South Clark Street, —OF THE— *Best Qualities*, Hams, Tongues, Salmon, SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL, HERRING, Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, BUCKWHEAT, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE, Teas, OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG, Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL, Coffees, JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO, ROASTED AND GROUND. AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES, Preserved Fruits of all kinds. WINES and LIQUORS, Of the Best Qualities and Warranted Pure.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.—300 bxs M. R. Raisins, 100 bxs Layer Raisins, 20 casks Currants, 20 cs Prunes. WM. LITTLE & CO., 30 South Water street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, NO. 122......LAKE STREET...... Have a large and complete stock of WRITING PAPERS, WRITING INKS & FLUIDS, PASS & MEM. BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES, And Every Variety of Office Stationery. All those in want of SETT OF BLANK BOOKS Or an Office Out Fit on or about the first of ... invited to send in their orders at once. de28 JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES, Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safes. Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts ... inches in diameter, and Covert's Permutation Bank Lock WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE. We Invite Bankers to Examine our ... Wilders Fire Proof SALAMANDER SAFES. The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

FULL LENGTH STEEL ENGRAVINGS —OF— WASHINGTON AND EVERETT Including a View of Mt. Vernon. In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from the original paintings by Hicks, and are engraved on steel in the highest style of Art. They are 25x35 inches, each containing SIX SQUARE FEET. ... coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings,—that it is difficult to convince people of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own ... amounting to MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to produce ... ings REALLY BEAUTIFUL, as well as the best portraits, ... that shall be Splendid Ornaments to any Parlor. ... that can be relied on:

☞ The Editor of the New York Observer says: "These engravings are genuine works of art—the likenesses are admirable. The portrait of Mr. Everett ... precedence of all others."

☞ They New York Christian Advocate says: "These are among the finest engravings we have ever seen. ... PUBLISHERS ARE FULLY RESPONSIBLE ... ALL THEY PROMISE."

TERMS, ALMOST GRATIS. We will send, Post Paid, securely packed in rollers, EITHER ENGRAVING and a $3 Magazine, ... BOTH ENGRAVINGS, and a $3 Magazine, ... ☞ Agents who remit $30 at one time, will have ... copy of each engraving. The magazines are— HARPER'S, THE KNICKERBOCKER, GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, THE ATLANTIC, BLACKWOOD.

☞ By special arrangement, the entire year's ... tion to the Magazine, is paid over by us to their publishers and subscribers receive their supply for the year direct from their respective publication offices. The cost of the engraving is paid only by the difference between the ... wholesale, and the regular price of the Magazine.

☞ Engravings sent at once, and subscriptions to periodicals commence with current issues, unless otherwise ordered. Money at our risk if proof is obtained of ... been mailed. First impressions are best, therefore ... early. Address, O. H. BAILEY & CO., (At Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store,) 543 Broadway, New York.

☞ S. P. OLDERSHAW, 38 Lasalle Street, receives Subscriptions and delivers Engravings to subscribers in Chicago. Specimens can be seen at his store. no18-3mis

DR. HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs. FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. EVERY BODY USES HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. IT IS SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL AND STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF POPULAR REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.

☞ I have certificates of the ... and most positive nature, from the following parties, who are well known in the places where they live:
☞ One from John Runyon, ... Iowa, of his own son.
☞ One from Samuel Lessen, ... Hillsdale County, Mich., of a ... daughter.
☞ One from Eli Budd, of Athens, ... who was given up by six doctors.
☞ One from Dr. A. G. Doom, ... field, Iowa, a physician of twenty ... practice.
☞ One from Robert C. Stein, of ... lon, of a consumptive daughter ...
☞ One from M. M. Van Deusen, ... field, Ill., as the remedy for Lung ... cases.
☞ One from fifteen physicians, ... ing it to be better adapted to ... diseases than any other known ... as they have tried them all.
☞ One from J. W. Wentworth, ... go, Ill., of a cough of nine years ... ing—an astonishing cure.
☞ One from Harrison Cummins, ... nati, O., cured of a severe ... difficulty, raising blood, &c.
☞ One from John Dempster, ... corner Pearl and Western Row, ... nati, O.

JOHN D. PARK, Proprietor, Dealer in PATENT MEDICINES, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles, 124......Lake Street......, CHICAGO, ILL. ☞ Sold by all Druggists ...

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS Will find every variety of chaste, rich and elegant fancy goods, at J. D. Park's Bazaar of Fancy, 124 Lake street. Also, elegant Bridal and Party Fans, in pearl sticks, painted parchment backs; Pearl Sticks in white cherry, blue and painted silk; Sandal Wood, in silk, linen and paper. Hair Pins, in coral and gold; blue and gold, pearl and gold. Fancy Combs, in coral and gold, blue and gold, black and gold. Head Dresses, in coral and gold, blue and gold black and gold. Tuck Combs, in steel, shell inlaid in gold. Steel Buckles, Slides, Belt Clasps and Bracelets. Purses with Chains in Berlin Wire, in Velvet and Florentine Sets, in Leather, in Shell, in Pearl, richly carved. Garters in White Cherry, Drab and Blue Silk, with bows and rosettes, in kid, buck, linen and velvet embroidery. Satchels, Bags, Cabas, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Necessaries, Tablets, etc., etc. J. D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street.

FANCY GOODS AND Toilet Articles. I am daily rec... ing, in connec... with my general ... tent medicine ... ness, fine toilet ... cles, fancy goods, ... Perfumery, at ... Lake street, ... ing a large ass... ment, as follows ... Lubin's Extracts, ... logues, Pomades ... the hair, Ivory ... Combs, Buffalo, ... dressing and ... Combs; hair, ... teeth, nails, ... and flesh Brushes, ... Port Monnaies, ... lets, Pocket Books, ... Money Belts, ... Folios, ... Dressing Cases, ... veling Bags, ... dies; Card Cases, ... Souvenirs, ... Cases, ... Boxes, Ivory ... Coral Beads, ... laces, Bracelets, ... Pins, fancy ... Dresses, ... rors, Cosmetics, ... let Waters; ... and Liquid ... Moen Fun, ... Powder, English ... French fancy ... fumed Soaps. ... of the above ... are of my own ... tation, and will be ... fered at very ... prices. Remember ... the place. JOHN D. PARK, (Suc. to Sollee, Smith ...) ja7 124 Lake ...

STOP! At No. 141 Lake Street, Chicago ... And you will find THE CHEAPEST, DRY GOODS ... Ever offered to the purchaser. THEY MUST BE SOLD. Those desiring *Great Bargains* Will do well to call at WM. H. MOSS & CO'S. OLD STAND, And see for themselves. ... STRYKER & CO. ja14-d427-2w

A LARGE ASSORTMENT —OF— ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS, Supporters, AND SHOULDER BRACES. DALE BROS., ...

BABCOCK & PEEK, (Successors to Willard, Peck & Co.) 172......Randolph street...... MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ... CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, ... stands and Bureaus. ☞ Particular Attention paid to ... Furnishing Hotels, &c.

Special Notices.

☞ Home Testimony. [From the Pittsburgh United Presbyterian] We have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and can speak favorably of its effects, and ... tion in commending them to those suffering ... bility of the kind. [From the Pittsburgh Post, August ... HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—These Bitters ... wide-spread and well-deserved celebrity in ... country. They are an admirable remedy for ... of stomach diseases. It is sufficient evidence ... ficial character to observe the immense ... shipped by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, the ... all points in the country. [From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August ... Knowledge is gained by experience, and ... heretofore dealt very little in medical ... compelled in justice to the manufacturers ... tetter's Stomach Bitters has been the means ... a severe attack of dyspepsia, and has removed ... stomach in a very short time.

☞ Remember that Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is the only hair dye in America with the DIRECT SANCTION of the highest authority. The most distinguished of our chemists ... an analyst second to none in the world, Dr. ... has certified over his own signature, that ... NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT. The official ... be seen at No. 6 Astor House. IS IT WISE TO RISK ... unauthenticated dyes when one thus endorsed ... surably superior to all others in the quality ... imparts, is obtainable. Sold everywhere, ... all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor ... JOHN D. PARK, Agent, 124 Lake ... ja16-daw1m

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's ... Syrup exercises an influence over Consumptive ... chills unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting ... healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting ... tion, and inducing sleep. The amendment ... first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by ... ja7-1m JOHN D. PARK, 124 ...

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge. THE MOTHER'S SONG. Fretful, pallid, weak and thin Was the mother's pet and pride; "Something mus' be wrong within" The distracted parent cried. "Worms" the doctor said, and gave ... Jalap, calomel, gamboge, ... But all things proved useless, save ... Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge. GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York. Sold by JOHN D. ... ja7-1m 124 L...

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and ... Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and ... part of the system, enable nature to make ... for the expulsion of disease before organic ... gins. It is thus that in a very short space ... cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, ... stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all ... But their superior excellence is in affections of ... n female complaints, and the sufferings of ... For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, ... way, New York, and by all druggists.

☞ Those who are Curious ... ness the wonderful perfection to which A. ... manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought ... ture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit ... Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, ... these curious productions of art. No scrutiny ... the artificial from the natural when adjusted ... de5-1y

☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold ... Cough Mixture. This great family medicine ... duced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the ... College of Medicine. The entire profession ... and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold ... catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty ... of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the ... 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. P... ja7-1m 124 L...

☞ Notice.—The under... Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macedonia ... by the provisions of its Charter, made ... for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be ... on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, ... Ohio. H. A. TUCKER ...

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. Never Debilitates. It is compounded entirely from Gums, and ... an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known ... proved by all that have used it, and is now ... confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended. It has cured thousands within the last two years that had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show. The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels. Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, ... ry, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, ... bus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, ... male Weaknesses, ... be used successfully as an Ordinary Family ... It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands ... testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three ... fuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who are using it are giving testimony in its ... ☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, ... swallow both together. Price One Dollar per Bottle. —ALSO— Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills, COMPOUNDED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Profession well know ... The Family Pill has, with this well established ... been compounded from a ... the purest Vegetable Extracts, ... where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, will frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous ... Dose, 1 to 3. Price Three Dimes. The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, ... au3 6m

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: ... FINLEY JOHNSON ... WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE ... O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Business Cards.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. ...

F. H. & J. W. BOYDEN, LAW OFFICE. 128......Clark Street, Near the Court House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ☞ Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate ...

GOUDY & WAITE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 124 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago. WILLIAM C. GOUDY. ...

JANSEN & BROSS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner ... Washington-sts., Chicago, Ill. ...

EDWARD G. ASAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. No. 27 South Clark Street, Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. No. 73 Chestnut, North Side, ... Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. ...

J. THORNE CLARKSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 5 Portland Block, NOTARY PUBLIC, Chicago, Ill.

A. W. SLAYBACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ...

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 40 South Water street, ...

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO. ... No. 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

☞ **Homœ Testimony.**—[From the Pittsburgh United Presbyterian.] We have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for Dyspepsia, and can speak favorably of its effects, and have no hesitation in commending them to those sufferin; from any debility of the kind.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 27, 1856.]

Hostetter's Bitters.—These Bitters have obtained a well-deserved and well-deserved celebrity in all parts of the country. They are an admirable remedy for a great variety of stomach diseases. It is sufficient evidence of its beneficial character to observe the immense quantities of it shipped by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, the proprietors, to all points in the country.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August 16, 1856.]

Knowledge is gained by experience, and, though we have heretofore dealt very little in medical preparations, we are compelled in justice to the manufacturers to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the means of curing us of a severe attack of dyspepsia, and has removed pain in the stomach in a very short time. jal5-dawly

☞ **Remember that Cristadoro's** Hercolor Hair Dye is the only hair dye in America that has the DIRECT SANCTION of the highest scientific authority. The most distinguished of our chemists, (and as such first consulted by some in the world), DR. CHILTON, has certified over his own signature, that this dye contains NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT. The official document may be seen at No. 6 Astor House.

IS IT WISE TO RISK

unauthenticated dyes when one this endorsed and immeasurably superior to all others in the quality of the colors it imparts, is obtainable. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

JOHN D. PARK, Agent, 124 Lake st., Chicago.

jal6-dawly

☞ **Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral** Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, stranding the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by

JOHN. D. PARK, 124 Lake street,

jal7-1m Sole Agent for Chicago.

☞ **Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.**

THE MOTHER'S HOPE.

Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something ails the worrying child,"
The distracted parent cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboge,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

DERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.

Sold by JOHN D. PARK,

jal7-1m 124 Lake street.

☞ **Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix** Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make herculean efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the st omach, cholera, and nervous disorders of all kinds. But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, a female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Philadelphia, and 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oc26d1m

☞ **Those who are Curious to with**ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ghrwaldt (late Instructor to the Empress of Russia) has brought the Hair Dyes and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de5-1y

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Cold and** Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first introduced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and it is a general favorite with the people. For coughs, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreably astonish the patient. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK,

jal-1m 124 Lake street.

☞ **Notice.**—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia to my knowledge, have not received their dividends for said bank for its issues. The notice of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded of the purest vegetable matter, and has been so established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by the people for the last twenty years, and in that time with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.

It has also proved a Dispensation of Blessing to thousands within the last two years, who had given up all hopes of relief, and were sinking into premature graves under the accumulated certificates in my possession attest.

The dose must be adapted to the age, temperament, and constitution of the individual taking it, and seem in many cases, to require a little medical skill; but generally the following directions will be sufficient for adults:

Let the patient go to bed on the night of taking the first dose of the INVIGORATOR, and it will operate on the Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Piles, Inflammation, Flatulency, Jaundice, Fevers, Worms, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pain in the Side, Back, Loins, and Limbs, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, Ague and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Erysipelas, Measles, Small Pox, Mumps, Whitlow, Felon, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, Sleeplessness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Night Sweats, Cold Chills, Universal Lassitude, Trembling, Horrors, Wakefulness, Timidity, Biles, Blotches on the Face, Disagreeable Breath, Nervous Irritability, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Broken Sleep, Flashes of Light before the Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Highly Colored Urine, Universal Prostration of the System, Hypochondria, Blues, Melancholy, Tic Doloureux, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Difficulties, Leucorrhœa, Incontinence of Urine, Retention of Urine, Bleeding of the Kidneys, Pain in the Small of the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Bladder, Stricture, Disease of the Prostate Gland, Pain in the Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Neuralgia, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Nipples, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scrofula, Chronic Inflammation, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Piles, Fistula, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Erysipelas, Measles, Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Mumps, Whitlow, Felon, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, Fever Sores

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 24, 1860.

To the great relief of the business public, especially those who are forced to buy, exchange fell off half per cent. to-day. The price is still twice too high, 2½ premium being the "current" rates. It is dull, however, at quotations, and unless something occurs to force up the market, it must go to lower rates. It was sold outside at 2½, and perhaps even lower than that. The banks did not like to pay over two per cent. The offerings, however, were not large.

The favorable weather for the past week or two has caused more activity in the provision trade and furnished more use for currency. This, with the embargo put on the demand for exchange by the enormous price of 3 per cent., has brought down the rates. The weather is now more unpromising, and should it become still more unfavorable, we can scarcely hope for much lower rates for some weeks to come.

The general money market is decidedly close. Strictly business paper is wanted by the banks, but no other finds any favor.

Gold 2½@3 per cent. premium. Sales few, and small in amount.

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following is the statement of the traffic for the week ending Jan. 22, compared with the same week in 1859:

	1860.	1859.	
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Inc.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Dec.
Mails, &c.	750.00	750.00	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Dec.

GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Jan. 20:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight and Live Stock	[illegible]
Mails, &c.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Corresponding week, last year	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.—Chicago seems to be quite as well off as her sister cities of the West. The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday reports the money market of that city as follows:

The real state of the money market here is shown by the prevailing rates, which are as follows:

Sight exchange on the East and South sells at 3 premium for gold, 2@2½ for bankable funds, and 3 per cent. prem. for Illinois and Wisconsin currency. Sight on Cincinnati and Louisville par for gold, 1½ prem. for bankable funds, and 2 per cent. prem. for currency; consequently we may quote gold and St. Louis paper, par; Interior Missouri paper 1½@1½ dis; Illinois and Wisconsin currency, 2½ dis.

For the latter currency we doubt if gold could be bought by paying a difference of 2½ per cent. But, as interior Missouri paper can be converted into gold, by remitting it home, for less than 1 per cent., where any large sum is taken, or into exchange at 1½@1½ by presenting it at some of the parent Banks here, the profitableness of this course to the bill-holder is apparent, and it is presumed he will avail himself of it.

Illinois and Wisconsin currency is in sufficient supply, and only received on deposit at 1 @1½ discount below bankable funds, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, being taken on a par with Missouri.

The supply of Exchange is yet quite small, and broker themselves have to pay 2 per cent. premium in bankable funds for it. We quote time bills on the East and South, as bought at the Banks, thus:

60 day bills	1½ ₩ cent. off.
90 day bills	2½ "
4 mos. bills	3½ "

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1860.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The receipts and shipments of produce, &c., during the past week will be found in the following comparative tables:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AT CHICAGO.

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING WEEK ENDING JAN. 21, WITH SOURCES OF IMPORTS.

[illegible]

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs live and dressed, to-day amount to 1,562. The mildness of the weather kept shippers from buying, and the market was rather dull and about 5c lower on heavy Hogs—the sales ranging from $5.60@6.12½. The demand for light hogs by packers, however, was active and prices remain about the same as yesterday. In Live Hogs there were considerable competition among buyers, and the market was cleared at $4.75@5.22.

The Provision market remains firm but inactive. Mess Pork is firmly held at $15.75@16.00, with buyers at $15.50. The transactions were therefore quite limited at $15.25@16.00 for city mess, and $15.50 for Mess at Milwaukee. Bulk Meats are in good request at 5¾ and 7½c for Shoulders and Sides packed; but holders are asking 5½@6c for Shoulders and 7½@8c for Sides. The only transaction reported is a lot of 200 brls Green Hams at $17.00 per brl. of 210 lbs. Lard is quiet and nominal at 9½c, with sales of 100 brls at Milwaukee at that figure.

The Flour market was dull and 5c lower, with sales of about 750 brls at $4.50@4.85 for Spring Extras; $3.50@3.90 for Spring Superfine; $5.25 for Red Winter, and $5.87½ for choice White Winter Extra. Wheat was quiet and inactive, buyers and sellers being 1@2c apart, with limited sales at 98c for No. 2 Spring in store. The large receipts of Corn caused quite a panic among holders, and prices declined on 'Change 2@3c on yesterday's market—closing, however, rather firmer. About 20,000 bushels changed hands at 45@48c for No. 1 in store; 43c for No. 2 in store; and 40@41c for Rejected in store. Oats declined 1c, with sales at 36c for No. 1 in store. Rye was dull and 5@6c lower—sales being made at 55@60c—closing heavy, with a downward tendency. Barley was in limited request and steady—No. 1 selling at 60c in store, and No. 2 at 50c in store. Timothy Seed scarce and in demand at $2.45@2.60. Clover firm and in active request with sales at $4.75@4.80 for fair to prime. Highwines quiet at 21@21½c.

SEEDS.—At St. Louis on the 21st, Clover Seed was quoted at $5@5.50, and Timothy at $2@2.25. Hungarian Grass was held at $1.50. At Cincinnati on the 21st, the demand for Clover was good and the receipts light, with sales at $4.87@4.95. At Philadelphia on the 19th, 400 bu Clover Seed were sold at $5.25@5.50. [illegible]

New York on the 21st, the market for Timothy and Clover closed firmly, with sales of the latter at 8½@8¾c.

THE BARLEY QUESTION.—Cuttin's New York circular of last Saturday contains the following:

As much diversity of opinion exists in regard to the stock of Barley here, afloat and in store, I have endeavored to ascertain the quantity as accurately as may be, and find it to have been, Jan. 19, 1860, 540,000 bushels. The quantity to come on market during the malting season, as compared with last year, is as follows:

		Bushels.	Bushels.
1859, Jan. 1.	Stock here	800,000	
	Stock at Albany	350,000	
	Rec'd from California	450,000	
			1,600,000
1860, Jan. 19.	Stock here	540,000	
	Stock at Albany	120,000	
	To come from California	55,000	
			715,000
	Deficiency as compared with last year		885,000

LARGE RECEIPTS OF CORN.—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* of the 23d says:

The amount of corn flowing into town during the past week, from every direction in the surrounding country, has probably never been equaled in the grain annals of McLean, and Saturday was certainly the banner day of all. At the Central depot teams were from morning till night crowding and waiting for an opportunity to disgorge their cereal treasures. It is stored in bins and pens by the acre almost, but is shipped as fast as it can be shelled. Buyers are paying from 32 to 35 cents. This state of things does'nt look very flattering for the advancement of the temperance cause.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.—The Mo. *Democrat* of yesterday contains the following review of the flour and grain market of that city:

The Flour market has been moderately active for shipment, but at low rates, leaving millers little or no profit, with present rates of wheat. Some 500 to 2,000 brls city superfine have sold daily at about $5.25 per brl. To-day 500 brls in one lot, and 350 in another, sold at $5.25, and 600 brls double extra at $5.85, in all some 2,000 brls sold; 1,000 brls on private terms; 97 brls fine at $4.50; 70 brls country extra at at $5.50, and 46 sacks of country superfine at $2.60. Yesterday, 70 barrels of country double extra brought $6.00; the day before 100 brls at $5.85. Wheat—market was very firm and prices full: receipts small. Sales 94 sacks damaged fall at $1; 114 sacks choice club at $1.15; 106 sacks prime fall at $1.17; small lot do at $1.18, and 500 to 700 sacks to arrive on private terms. Corn dull. Sales of 81 sacks mixed white at 53c; 600 sacks mixed at 53½c; 171 sacks do at 54c; 334 sacks white at 55c, and 500 sacks do at 56c. Oats market drooping; sales 221 sacks at 52½c; 253 sacks at 53c delivered; 200 sacks at 55c; 1,000 bags, in two lots, on private terms, and 100 sacks at 51c, sacks returned. Barley—sales of 207 sacks fall at 85c; 113 sacks do at 87½c; 293 sacks do at 88c; 92 sacks spring at 70c, and 98 sacks do in two lots, poor, on private terms. Rye—sale of 48 sacks at 92c including sacks.

Weekly Review Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

FREIGHTS.—There has been no change in railroad freights during the past week. The following are the current rates: FLOUR—to New York, $1.30; to Boston, $1.40; to Pittsburgh, 70c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.20; to Montreal, $1.15; to Portland, $1.40; to Ogdensburg, $1.20; to New Orleans, via Cairo, and from Cairo by steam, 95c. DRESSED HOGS—to New York, $1; to Boston, $1.10; to Albany, $1; to Buffalo, 55c. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS (per 100 lbs.)—to New York, 65c; to Boston, 70c; to Cincinnati, 35c for grain and 40c for provisions; to Pittsburgh, 38c; to Baltimore, 60c; to Montreal, 61c. Pork to New Orleans $1.50 per brl.

FLOUR.—Receipts last week, 8,665 brls; shipped last week, 4,223 brls. During the past week the market for all kinds of Flour has been unusually quiet, and prices have declined about 15c per brl. The only demand that has existed has been for spring extras, which, however, have been generally held 10@20c above the views of buyers. During the past two or three days holders have been more willing to submit to lower figures, and there has been greater activity at the decline. At the close choice spring extras were sold at $4.60@4.65, and fair to good at $4.60@4.70. Spring supers are in good demand at $3.50@4.00, but the lots offering are generally small. Winter wheat flour is extremely dull, and the demand is chiefly confined to the city trade, to which sales of choice White Winter were made towards the close at $5.75@5.87½. Red Winter flour is quiet and nominal at $5@5.25. Buckwheat flour is slow of sale and dull at $1.75@2.00. Corn Meal is in good supply, and the market is quiet at $12.50@13 per ton for Unbolted, and $20@22 for Bolted.

To-day the Flour market was more active, at a decline of about 5c on yesterday's prices. Sales were as follows:—50 brls choice White Winter at $5.87½ del.; 50 brls Red Winter at $5.25 del.; 200 brls choice Spring Extra at $4.50 del.; 100 brls do at $4.85 del.; 100 brls do at $4.75 del.; 100 brls "Seventh Street" do on p. t.; 200 brls good Spring Extra at $4.70 del.; 100 brls do at $4.60 on track; 25 brls "Union Mills" Extra at $4.50 del.; 25 brls good Spring Super at $3.80 del.; 22 brls "Rock River" Super at $3.50 on track.

WHEAT.—Receipts last week, 42,659 bu; shipped, 4,275 bu. An increase in the receipts, along with discouraging news from the East, has rendered the market during the past week rather quiet, with but a limited speculative inquiry. Speculators have been acting with much greater caution, and there has been less excitement than during the previous week. Still, holders are tolerably firm, and we have to note a decline of but 2c since our last weekly review appeared. For milling there has been a steady demand at 99@105c for common to choice Spring on track. Winter Wheat continues very scarce, and the transactions were confined to a few lots on track, which were taken by millers, at $1.10@1.15 for No. 1 Red and $1.20@1.25 for No. 1 White. During the past week there have been several lots of Buckwheat offering and sales were made at 45c ₩ bush of 52 lbs.

To-day buyers and sellers were 1@2c apart, and the transactions were necessarily limited. Sales were; 700 bu No. 2 Spring at 99c in store; 2,500 bu do at 99c on track; 300 bu fair Spring at $1.01 on track; 40 bags choice Spring at $1.08 on track. Buckwheat in limited request, with sales of 41 bags at 45c.

CORN.—Receipts last week, 183,837 bu; shipped, 11,548 bu. The receipts of Corn during the past week show a very heavy increase, while in the shipments there is a decrease. In the early part of the week the market was buoyant, and No. 1 was sold freely at 52@53½c in store; but during the past three days there has been a strong downward tendency, and a decline of 6@7c has been experienced from the highest point reached. For future delivery there were contracts made for about 50,000 bushels, at 53@55c for No. 1 in store, and 55@55½c for Canal afloat, for delivery at about the opening of navigation; but at the close the speculative feeling has almost entirely subsided, and there is but little inquiry for cargoes at the opening. The demand for shipment has been almost entirely confined to orders from Pittsburgh, to which market the great bulk of our shipments during the week were made.

To-day the market opened quiet, but on 'Change quite a panic took place and the market declined 2@3c from yesterday's prices—stiffening, however, again towards the close. Sales were as follows:—5,000 bus No 1 at 48c in store; 6,000 bu do at 46c in store; 300 bus do at 45c in store; 500 bu No 1 at 43c in store; 4,000 bu Rejected at 41c in store; 6,500 bu do at 40c in store.

OATS.—Receipts last week, 28,913 bu; shipped, 3,627 bu. Oats have shared the fate of all other cereals, and a decline has been experienced of 2½@3c during the week. At the opening there was a good speculative inquiry, and the market was active at 36@38½c; but during the past two weeks several round lots have been pressing on the market and it closes dull at 35c. The shipping demand is light, and chiefly confined to Cincinnati orders.

To-day the market was 1c lower than yesterday. Sales were:—3,000 bus No. 1 at 36c in store; 500 bus do at 35c delivered; 500 bu do at 36c del.

RYE.—Receipts last week, 5,267 bu; shipped, 515 bu. The scarcity of Rye noted a week ago caused the market to advance to 65@67c, when the receipts commenced to be more liberal, since which a decline of 10c has been suffered. To-day the sales were:—9 bags No. 1 at 90c on track; 160 bags do at 57½c on track; 280 bags do at 5c on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts last week 9,979 bu; shipped 1,506 bu. The demand during the week has been limited, and under increased receipts, prices have declined 2@3c during the week. The sales to-day were as follows:—400 bu No. 1 at 60c in store; 450 bu do at 64c on track; 400 bu (not prime) at 60c del.; 350 bu No. 2 at 50c in store.

ALCOHOL.—The market is quiet, and prices during the week have declined 1c. Closing at 43½@44c ₩ gallon.

BROOM CORN.—The market has been very quiet during the week. Several lots of inferior have been sold during the week at $100@90 ₩ ton; but there is a good demand for good to prime, at $110.00@130.00.

BEANS.—There has been a limited inquiry during the week for shipment, and several round lots have moved off at 75@90c for fair to good. Prime navy beans sell in a slow way in small lots at 90@1.00.

BUTTER.—Receipts last week 5,614 lbs; shipped 15,509 lbs. The market is still glutted with firkin butter, and it has been selling freely at 9@10c, according to quality. Dairy butter is in fair local demand at 13@15c. To-day 1,500 lbs fair roll butter were sold at 10c.

CHEESE.—Western Reserve 10@10½c; Hamburgh 11@12c.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—CANDLES—Tallow, 10½@11c; Stearine, 14@16½c; Star, 17@18c; Adamantine, 20c. SOAP—Family, 5c; Palm, 6c; Extra Family, 6½c; Erasive, 7@7½c; Castile, 10c.

COAL.—Receipts last week, 789 tons; shipped, 161 tons. The market is steady, and the city dealers are selling freely at the following figures delivered: BITUMINOUS—Erie and Briar Hill $6 60; Chippewa $5.50; Blossburgh $7.50; Illinois $4.50. ANTHRACITE—Lackawanna $7.00; Lehigh, lump, $8.00. CANNEL—$5.00@5.50.

CORDAGE.—Manilla Rope, 11@12½c; Jute, 10@10½c; Tarred Rope, 14@15c.

COOPERAGE.—The market for Pork barrels is exceedingly dull, and lots pressed on the market during the week have been sold as low as 85c. Flour barrels 30@33c.

DRUGS.—Quinine, sulph. $1.80@1.90 per oz; Morphine $4.80; Borax, refined, 35@38c; Alloes, 20@40c; Brimstone, crude, 4½c; Camphor, refined, 40@42c; Cream Tartar, 35@38c; Rhubarb, East India, $1.20; Hyd, Potash, $4@4.25; Epsom Salts, 3½@4c; Iodine, $3.75; Copperas, 2½@3c; Alum, 3@4½c; Vitriol, blue, 10@11c; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.20; Indigo, 75@$1.00; Quicksilver, 55c; Opium, $6.25; Annatto, 22@25c ₩ lb; Terra Japonica, 4½@5½c per lb; Soda, bi-carbonate, 5@6c per lb; Soda Ash, 3¼c; Sal Soda, 2@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@22c; Oxalic Acid, 20@25c per lb; Tartaric Acid, 60@65c; Gum Shellac, 38c per lb.

EGGS.—Fresh in limited inquiry at 12@13c per doz. Limed dull at 10@11c.

FRUIT.—APPLES.—Green are in fair supply, with a good demand, and sales at $3.50@4.50 for common to fair, and $4.75@5.00 for common to prime. Cranberries are still very scarce and in good demand at $11.50@12.00 per barrel. DRIED FRUIT.—Apples in good supply and active at 7@7½c for common to choice; Unpared Peaches 11@12c; Pared Peaches, 16@18c; blackberries, 14c.

FISH.—We quote as follows: WHITEFISH—No. 1 half barrels, $4.50; do. No. 2, $3.75. TROUT—Half bbls No. 1, $3.50@3.75; No. 2, $3.00@3.25. MACKEREL—Gloucester, No. 1, bbls, $17.50; No. 2, [illegible]; No. 3, $11.00@12.00; do, hf. bbls, No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; No. 3, [illegible]. CODFISH—Halifax, [illegible]; St. George, [illegible]; French, 4½c. HERRING—Eastport, [illegible] per box No. 1, [illegible] per box; scale, 35c per box.

GROCERIES.—The stock is fair and the market steady. We quote as follows:—Stock is good. The following are the wholesale prices (for lots of ten hogsheads and over):—New Orleans, good to prime, [illegible]; fair to prime, [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible]; Porto Rico, [illegible]; New York Refined White Coffee, [illegible]; New [illegible]. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—New Crop, [illegible]; old crop, [illegible]; N. Y. S. H. Mo[illegible]; Cuba [illegible]; New York Syrups, [illegible]; N. Y. Golden Syrup, [illegible]. COFFEE—Rio, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Mocha, [illegible]; O. G. Java, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]. RICE—[illegible].

HAY.—The market is active and the sales steady with a fair supply. The following are the quotations of Prairie Hay, at Market street:—Upland Prairie, loose, $10.00@[illegible]; Do. pressed, $9.00@10.00; Timothy, loose, $12.00; Do. pressed, $11.00.

HIDES.—Receipts last week, 314,131 lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. The Eastern markets the past week have been dull and depressed, and prices have declined ½c on Green and Green Salted, closing as follows:—Green, 6@6½c; Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Salted, 12@13c; Dry Flint, 13@14c; Pelts, $1@1.25.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts last week, 1,453 brls; shipped, 1,019 brls. There has been a good local and shipping demand during the week at 21½c; but towards the close the market is heavy, and sales were made at 21c. Sales to-day were:—40 brls high-proof at 21½c; 170 brls do at 21c.

HOGS (DRESSED).—Receipts last week, 9,557; shipped, 1,514. The receipts continue steady and the market has been active and about 10c higher than the prevailing prices during the previous week. The thaw of the past few days, however, has rendered the market rather heavy, and to-day we note a decline of about 5c. Sales were as follows:

6 Hogs, averaging 275 lbs, at			$6.50
60 " "	275		6.12½
19 " "	220		6.00
70 " "	150		5.75
80 " "	170 [illegible]		[illegible]
200 " [illegible]		200 lbs.	

LIVE STOCK.—Receipts last week, 1,566 hogs and 1,638 cattle. CATTLE—There has been a number of Eastern buyers in the market during the week anxious to invest, and all good shipping cattle have found ready sale at 3@3½c. Ordinary Cattle have been quiet, at 2 to 2½c. HOGS—The receipts last week were trifling, and transactions were consequently limited. Good fat Hogs have been in active demand, at $4.85 to $5.25, while light lots have ranged from $4.50 to $4.80. The receipts last week were mostly fat heavy hogs, and the market closed firm, with none left over. The sales to-day were:

21 Cattle averaging 1137 lbs at			$7.00
54 Hogs	227		5.00
92 "	216		4.90
100 "	214		4.92
190 "	218		4.75
185 "	219		4.90

LUMBER, &c.—Receipts last week, 80,048 ft lumber; shipped, 1,530,812 ft lumber, 746,800 shingles, 183,100 pe[illegible], 2,370 posts, 1,800 pickets. The shipments of lumber during the week were by the following roads:

By I. C. R. R.	403,819	feet.
By G. & C. U. R. R.	249,190	"
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	308,107	"
By C. & R. I. R. R.	113,802	"
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	248,000	"
By C. & N. W. R. R.	28,000	"
By C. & M. R. R.	9,188	"
By M. C. R. R.	[illegible]	"
By M. S. R. R.	[illegible]	"
By P. & Ft. W. R. R.	24,000	"
Total for the week	1,530,812	

The lumber trade during the week has been very quiet, and there is scarcely anything of interest to record. Country dealers are still buying very sparingly, and the city demand was never before so light. The only movement of consequence is in fencing, for which there is a fair inquiry from the interior, and the prices of which are a shade firmer. Common boards are selling freely at $8.00@8.50. The stock of Clear lumber is light; but the demand is yet limited, and prices remain unchanged.

The news from the lumber regions still show that a very large quantity of logs will be got out this winter. There is plenty of snow everywhere, and all hands are busy. This will probably tend to limit our supply of Shingles next year; for last winter on account of the scarcity of snow, logging parties were engaged largely all over the various regions in manufacturing Shingles. This winter it is different, and unless they commence soon, we will have a late, if not a short supply.

LUMBER.—First Clear, per 1000 feet	$18.00@20.00
Second Clear	18.00@19.00
Third Clear	14.00@17.00
Common Boards	8.00@8.50
Stock Boards	9.00@10.00
Fencing	8.00@9.00
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@13.00
Clear	20.00@22.00
Common Siding	9.00
Do. do. dressed	9.00@10.00
Clear Siding, undressed	14.00
Do. do. dressed	14.00@15.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	2.50@2.75
Do. do. No. 1	2.12½@2.25
Sawed Shingles, A	2.37½@2.50
Lath	1.50
Posts, ₩ 100	5.50@6.00

LEATHER.—Oak Sole, 33@31c; Harness Leather 30c; Bridle Leather, 34c; Spanish Sole, 25@26c; Hemlock Kip, 60@75c; Hemlock Calf, 75@85c ₩ lb; French Kip, 80@90c ₩ lb; French Calf, $1.00@1.10 ₩ lb; Female Calf, $35@41 ₩ dozen; Hemlock Upper, $35@42 ₩ doz.; Upper Leather $40@42 ₩ doz.

MILL STUFFS.—The market from mill stuffs during the week has been rather quiet, and prices are not quite so firm. Bran and Shorts sold at the close at $12@13.50 per ton, and Middlings at $18@22 per ton.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts last week, 24 brls beef; 1,232 brls pork; 569,480 lbs. Cut Meats; 239,919 lbs Lard. Shipped last week, 254 brls beef; 1,297 brls pork; 535,939 lbs Cut Meats; 384,584 lbs Lard. The Provision market during the past week has been more active, and prices are still tending upward. Mess Pork has advanced 50c during the week, and Cut Meats, ½c ₩ lb. The Pork packers are mostly still engaged in cutting Live and Dressed Hogs, which continue to arrive pretty freely. The Beef packers have also been at work to a limited extent during the week. MESS BEEF—nominal at $7.50@8.50, and Extra, $9@9. No India Mess on the market. MESS PORK—Sales during the week were as follows:—On the 18th, 500 brls city Mess at $15.25, and 200 brls at Milwaukee at $15. On the 19th:—300 brls city Mess at $15.25@15.50, and 700 brls at Milwaukee at $15@15.25. On the 20th:—200 brls city Mess at $15.50. On the 21st:—375 barrels city Mess at $15.50, and 275 barrels light Mess at $14.25. On the 23d:—500 barrels Mess at Milwaukee at $15.25, and 50 barrels city Mess at $15.75. TO-DAY there was a good demand at $15.50, but holders were very firm. Sales were:—50 brls City Mess at $16.00; 50 brls do at $15.75; 50 brls do at $15.50; 25 brls do at $15.25; 200 brls do at Milwaukee at $15.50—the market closing firm. CUT MEATS—The market is firm, and prices during the week have advanced ½c, under a good demand for the Baltimore and New York trade. Sales were as follows:—On the 18th—900 pcs Country Meats at 5¾ and 7½c for Shoulders and Sides, and 7c for badly cut Hams. On the 19th—50 tcs Pickled Hams at 8c; 100 brls Green Shoulders at $10.75. On the 20th—1000 pcs Bulk Sides, for delivery in 20 days at 7½c packed; 1000 pcs do at 7¾c packed; 500 pcs Bulk Hams at 8c packed—half cured; 3000 pcs Shoulders at 5½c packed; 61 tcs Pickled Hams at 8½c; 200 lbs Shoulders at 5½c; 20 brls Pickled Shoulders at $10.75. On the 21st—1000 pcs Bulk Sides at 7½c packed; 2000 pcs Sides at 7¾c, for delivery in 20 days; 35,000 lbs Green Sides, at 7½c packed; 50,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 5½c packed; 2000 pcs Shoulders at 5½c packed; 2000 pcs do at $5.70 packed, to be delivered in 15 days; 100 brls Pickled Shoulders at $11.00; 2000 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 5¾c, packed, to be delivered in 25 days. On the 23d inst—6000 pcs Shoulders and 2000 pcs Sides at 5¾c and 7¾c, to be delivered in 15 days; 25,000 lbs Green Sides at 7½c packed; 50 tcs Pickled Hams at 8½c. TO-DAY the market is inactive because of the firmness of holders—5¾ and 7½c being offered freely for Shoulders and Sides packed—holders asking 5¾@6c for Shoulders, 7½@8c for Sides. Sales were as follows:—200 brls Green Hams at $17.00 ₩ brl of 210 lbs. LARD—The market during the week has been quiet but firm, with sales at 9½@9¾c. TO-DAY the sales were as follows:—100 brls prime Lard at Milwaukee at 9½c; 80 brls Head Lard at 9¼c.

POTATOES.—Receipts last week, 55 bu; shipped 751 bu. The market during the week has been quiet, with sales of sound Neshannocks at 45@47c, at which the market closes. There is a large amount of inferior on the market, which are dull at 35@40c.

POULTRY.—Dressed Chickens are in good demand at $2@2.50 per doz. Turkeys, 9@10c ₩ lb.

SPIRITS AND OILS.—SPIRITS—Camphene, 55c; Turpentine, 70c; Burning Fluid 68c; OILS—Linseed, 68c; No. 1 Lard, 80c; No. 2 Lard, 65c; Elephant 75c; Whale, 70c; Sperm $1.80; Neatsfoot, 95c; Tanner, 50c; Shore, 65c; Kerosene, B. O. $1; Coal, 90c; Lubricating Oil, 70@75c; Seal, 82½c.

SEEDS.—Receipts last week, 42,805 lbs; shipped, 33,250. TIMOTHY—The market is almost entirely bare, and prices have advanced 20c during the week—sales having been made at $2.40@2.50. Sales to-day were: 10 bags Timothy at $2.45. CLOVER—In good demand and active, with an advance of 15c during the past week. Sales to-day were: 100 bu prime at $4.80; 15 brls fair at $4.65; 14 bags dirty at $4.00. HUNGARIAN GRASS—The market is quiet and steady. To-day 20 bu were sold at 97c.

SALT.—Shipped last week, 1,460 brls. The market is very quiet and the demand limited at the following rates—Fine $1.50; Coarse $1.80; Dairy $2.50.

TALLOW.—Receipts last week, 1,285 lbs; shipped, 43,220 lbs. The stock is light and the demand limited at 9½@10c. To-day 10 brls country were sold at 9¾c; 15 brls city at 10c.

WOOL.—The market remains very quiet and almost entirely nominal at the following prices:

FLEECE—	Common, native	30@34c
	Quarter blood	35@36c
	Half blood	35@37c
	Three quarter blood	38@42c
	Full blood Saxony	40@48c
PULLED—	No. 1	30@35c
	Superfine	33@38c
	Extra	35@40c
	Double Extra	40@42c

Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

There was no perceptible change in the provision market Saturday as regards prices, but the feeling on the part of holders, especially for barrel and bulk pork, was a shade stronger. For the best brands of mess there were more buyers than sellers at $17—and bulk shoulders and sides on the spot, could have been sold to a considerable extent at 5¾ and 8c, but sellers asked 5¾ and 8¼c, while they also offered it at these figures for February delivery. The disposition manifested to buy for immediate delivery, at pretty full prices, is one of the best features of the trade. Bacon is attracting more attention, and 200 hhds sold at 7¼@9¼c packed for shoulders and sides. There is more demand for barrel lard at 9¾c, but it is held at 10c at which it drags. The receipts of hogs Saturday were confined to 320 head. A few small lots only remain to be packed.—Gazette, 23d.

ALBANY.

HOGS.—The market for dressed Hogs is easier than it was yesterday. Packers offer 6⅝ for best packing Hogs, and extra State 7¼. The sales are:

30 good Michigan, averaging 301 lbs			7
125 "	240		[illegible]
80 "	220		[illegible]
40 State	200		[illegible]
12 "	200		[illegible]
35 heavy			[illegible]
22 dividing on	175		[illegible]
20 Pigs			[illegible]
44 averaging 257 lbs			[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

About the middle of the week, an active Provision trade commenced, and since then nearly all the products of hogs packed in the city have been disposed of, at least so far as Mess Pork is concerned. On Wednesday, 2,500 brls of Mess Pork were sold, mostly at $17 per brl. On Thursday, 2,000 city bacoued shoulders, sold at 7½c; also a few casks of country shoulders and sides at 8¼ and 9½c, and 200 tcs prime lard, at Alton, at 10c. Yesterday, small lots city mess pork sold to fill orders at $17.25@17.50, and 300 tcs prime lard at 10c, (some 10,000 worth.) To-day a round lot of 800 brls mess pork, new on the way, sold at $17.62½. A considerable amount of bacon, in the clean, not designated, and some smaller lots new at $17. Also, 150 tcs yellow grease at 8¼c, and large sales of lard on private terms. On Monday, 1,000 tcs prime city lard sold at 10c, and 200 kegs do at 11c. City bulk shoulders are held at 6¼c; up-river shoulders and sides, in bulk, are 5c and 8c; 5,000 bulk hams sold to-day at 8¼c.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

FLOUR—A shade easier with a little more business, both for export and home consumption. Demand by no means active. Sales 7,300 brls at $4.25@5.10 for super State; $5.20 for extra State; $5.00@5.10 for super Western; $5.20 for common to medium extra Western; $5.50@5.75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing quiet. Shippers are in the market to a fair extent at $5.50 for choice extra State. Canadian Flour quiet and without much change. Sales 350 brls at $5.60@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in pretty good request: $3.75@4.25 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal dull at $3.83 for Jersey, and $4.25 for Brandywine. Buckwheat flour plenty and dull at $1.75@2.00.

WHISKY—Lower. Sales 1,000 brls at 23@23½c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declining; shippers are willing to operate at a decline of 3@5c ₩ bu; holders refuse to accept any further reduction than 2@3c; for prime Milwaukee club delivered $1.08 is offered for export; sales 2,600 bu fair red Southern at $1.35, and a small parcel white Southern at $1.45 for unsound. Rye quiet at 85@86c. Barley [illegible]. Corn a shade firmer [illegible] new yellow and white [illegible].

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to secure their wages to seamen in case of wreck. Referred.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to provide for the public binding, lithographing and engraving. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Mr. Rice introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a bill for the organization of the Territory of Decotah. Laid over.

Mr. King's resolution to appoint a committee to investigate whether any money had been paid by the Public Printer for the support of newspapers, &c., was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Iverson introduced a joint resolution relative to the pay of retired and decrepid officers of the Navy. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

A message was received from the President communicating information relative to the Harper's Ferry outrages.

Mr. Douglas' resolution was called up.

Mr. Toombs addressed the Senate. He accepted the resolution of the Senator from Illinois as a move in the right direction, but he feared the disease was too deep-seated for the remedy proposed. Common interest and a common danger carried the country through the revolution. After the formation of the government—parties were formed, and great interests divided and deeply moved it. It was divided upon the alien and sedition laws, the tariff, and the wars with Great Britain and Mexico, but the people submitted to the decision of the ballot box. This was now changed. It was time to seek the remedy. The threats of the Senators from Maine and Illinois to keep it down by force won't avail until they have come out of the contest with victorious banners. They had better refrain from boastings and threats. The foundation of society was threatened and endangered. Virtually, we are in a state of civil war. A large body of the Representatives here are enemies to the country, ready to trample on the fundamental laws of the country. The Democratic party were never truer to the Constitution than during the last seven years, and because they were so, a combination was formed to place a party in power whose success was inconsistent with the peace of the country. He charged the Republican party, more in sorrow than in anger, with having stricken down the fundamental interests of the Government. They sought to deprive the Southern people of equal rights in the Territories, and overturn the decision of the Supreme Court, and by overt acts seeking to invade the right of one section of the confederacy. He argued these allegations at length. In nine States of the Union the clause of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from labor was a dead letter. He reviewed the history of the enactment of the clause, the constitutionality of which was in former times approved by every Northern State except Wisconsin. He read acts of the Legislatures of Ohio and Connecticut to show that they had passed laws violative of the Constitution.

Mr. Foster asked what act of Connecticut was unconstitutional.

Mr. Toombs read the act prohibiting the bringing a slave into the State under a penalty of $800.

Mr. Foster said the prohibition related to cases where slaves were brought there for the purpose of sale.

Mr. Toombs replied. No State has violated the Constitution more artfully or fraudulently than Connecticut. It imposed a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment on a man coming to enslave free negroes. When a man went there to reclaim a fugitive such rules of evidence would be enforced as would secure a conviction. Connecticut violated the Constitution without having the manhood to gulp down treason as New York had done. He had shown that no oaths bound the Republicans, and that they would disregard the Constitution in the same way if they get in power here. That was why he had said their success brought us face to face with revolution, He read the laws of New York to which he had referred.

Mr. King asked when that law was passed.

Mr. Toombs said when the question was asked with an honest intent, and not designed as a trick, he would answer courteously. The law was passed in the lower House but failed in the Senate, two or three Republicans declining to commit a plain violation of the Constitution.

Mr. King—That is all I wish stated. The law never was passed.

Mr. Toombs continued that the failure to carry out the Fugitive Slave law was a breach of faith. Was any one on the other side ready to execute that law in good faith? He did not believe as many could be found as God required to save Sodom. In the name of the people of his State, he demanded the fulfilment of contract and redemption of plighted faith. Republicans pretend that their only desire was to prevent the further extension of slavery, and to carry back the Government to the days of our fathers.—This was deception. It was utter falsehood, when they say they occupy the position of Jefferson. He was not opposed to the extension of slavery, and condemned the Missouri restriction in 1820. Madison took the same view. It was gross imposition to say that these opinions were in accordance with those of their early fathers. They had protected slavery in Louisiana and Arkansas, and he wished to preserve their memory from such degradation. The Republican party was built on a dogma embraced in the Missouri act of 1820, which the highest tribunal of the country had declared unconstitutional. Such was the party seeking to administer the Constitution. He then argued that members of this party have been permitted to commit acts of hostility against the confederate States. He read from Grotius and Vattel to show that any attempt to disturb the tranquility of one State by another, or to subvert its institutions, is cause for war. Everywhere in the North, this party, through the pulpit and the press, is committing acts of aggression, and seeking to stir up servile insurrection and war at the South. Sixty-eight Members of Congress had signed the Helper book, and one of its signers was seeking to become Speaker of the House. The Republicans are undertaking to elect a man for Speaker who could not travel throughout what was called our country. It was not common to such men, and he hoped to God it never would be. Many thousand of Republicans look on John Brown as a martyr, and all of them were lost in admiration that one man could be found amongst them who was ready to die game. He concluded with a glowing tribute to the South and Virginia. The latter had borne the burden of the Revolutionary War, had been invaded, and the blood of her children shed. The South was anxious to avenge her wrong. One blast from Virginia, would summon a million of men to her aid. He pronounced the success of the Republican party as cause for secession. The South should never let the Republicans get hold of the reins of Government. She should not wait for overt acts. War had been declared, and blood had been shed. She should meet them at the threshold and drive them back, or tear down the pillars of the Temple of Liberty, and whelm all in universal ruin.

Mr. Foster defended Connecticut from passing unconstitutional laws. There is nothing to prevent a master from bringing a slave into the State, and nothing to interfere with the relation of master and slave. The law of 1854 was designed to punish any one who falsely and maliciously endeavored to enslave free men. He was quite willing to compare the legislation of Connecticut with that of Georgia, or to institute a comparison in any other respect.

Mr. Mallory asked if he was willing to carry out the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from labor?

Mr. Foster—Yes, as far as it is consistent.

Mr. Mallory said Connecticut had adopted no measures to carry out the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Hale—Neither has Florida.

Mr. Foster denied that a legal process for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law had ever been executed in Connecticut.

Mr. Benjamin had obtained the law of Connecticut of 1854 entitled an act for the defence of liberty and to provide against the kidnapping of free persons. He contended that it was aimed at persons seeking to reclaim fugitive slaves, and fully sustained Mr. Toomb's allegations.

Mr. Foster defended the law as only designed to punish those who falsely and maliciously sought the enslavement of free persons.

After further desultory debate, Mr. Brown moved to postpone the resolutions and take up those offered by himself. This was agreed to and the matter was postponed till half-past one to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. McClernand rose to a privileged question, and said that his colleague, Mr. Farnsworth, had in effect charged him with having suppressed certain resolutions of the Illinois Democracy on the subject of slavery, in his (Farnsworth's) speech, the other day. The charge was unfounded and unparliamentary, reflecting on him (McClernand).

Mr. Farnsworth replied, that all he sought to do was to let the South and country know where the Douglas Democracy of Illinois stand. They declare that they want no new Congressional test of slavery, no slave code, no new revival of the African slave trade, and that slavery is a mere municipal local institution. He heard yesterday the speech of Mr. Douglas, who favored a slave code by making it a penitentiary offence for any person to interfere with the relation of master and slave.

Mr. Logan said that so far as the Democracy of Illinois were concerned, they can take care of themselves, and if his colleague (Farnsworth) would attend to his own farm he would act with a little more propriety. As to the slave code, it was none of Mr. Farnsworth's business. The distinguished gentleman proposed that a law be passed to open the doors of the penitentiary to those who incite treason and insurrection, and those who band together to run away slaves from their masters. He suspected his colleague desired no such law for fear he it might affect some persons living where Mr. Farnsworth does.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired what did Mr. Douglas propose but a slave code?

Mr. Logan said he endorsed every point of Mr. Douglas's bill, which was merely to suppress conspiracy, for infracting the rights of sister States. He did not know his colleague was engaged in such things, but his constituents had endorsed them, and ministers had preached sermons holding up John Brown as a martyr.

Mr. Farnsworth repeated that Mr. Douglas proposed to pass a slave code for the protection of slavery wherever it exists, notwithstanding the Douglas Democracy in Illinois had declared slavery a mere local and municipal institution. That is the miserable sophistry and position of the men his colleague (Logan) worships. It became necessary for Mr. Douglas to make a bid for Southern support, and he goes for a Congressional slave code. His colleague had talked about sending Republicans to the penitentiary. He had no doubt that the man his colleague worships would be glad to send the Republicans to the penitentiary till after the next election. [Laughter.] We expect to get him into the penitentiary before he gets in there.

Mr. McClernand resumed his personal explanation. In conclusion, he said that Mr. Farnsworth had given a false interpretation to Mr. Douglas' position, and that such incorrect exposition originated in Mr. Farnsworth's prejudices and hostility to Mr. Douglas and the Democratic party.

Mr. Corwin resumed his remarks from yesterday, saying that we stand with the fathers of the Republic and the Constitution, and whatever may be the opinions of this day, we should not be accused of treason while we adopt the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. If we are wrong, these old gentlemen were wrong; if we are right, then the Democratic party is wrong. He wished to present a question of logic. It is said that Mr. Seward, being the head and leader of the Republican party, had proclaimed at Rochester that there must be some conflict between free and slave labor, and that, in consequence of that declaration, John Brown had determined to murder somebody at Harper's Ferry. Did the gentlemen suppose that John Brown had not read Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," and the remark of Washington, that he would render cordial co-operation for the abolition of slavery throughout the Territory. Did they suppose he had not seen the debates of the Virginia Convention, in which it was said that slavery was an enormous evil, and that unless abolished it would advance steadily, step by step, until it would be as fatal as death? Did they suppose Brown had not read all these things, and pondered on them in his mountain solitude in New York for twenty years, and prayed over them? It was there this enterprise entered into his crazed imagination, being superinduced by the principles consecrated by Jefferson and Washington, Brown believing the angels of the Lord would encamp around about him. He (Corwin) appealed to the gentlemen to say whether instead of tracing back Brown's raid to Mr. Seward's declaration, they should not more properly trace it to the heroes and great men belonging to the whole United States and world. Theirs are names which will brightly illumine the pages of history while we have been food for worms. He asserted the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, was an advertisement of Helper's book, and that Mr. Sherman had satisfactorily explained how his name had become connected with that work. Mr. Sherman had not endorsed the book. It was not prepared at the time he authorised his name to be appended to a political pamphlet after being assured it would all be right. Criminality is to be determined from the intent, and none such existed against Mr. Sherman, who neither endorsed nor approved incendiary teachings. Suppose a man subscribes for a newspaper for six months, and the editor turns out to be rascal and a blackguard, is the subscriber to be held responsible for that? It had been said that the election of Mr. Sherman would be the initiatory steps for dissolution of the Union if followed by the election of Mr. Seward to the Presidency, that calamity would be accomplished; but no menace or threat from any section could make him shrink from exercising the rights bequeathed him by his fore-fathers. Were he to submit, that very moment he would be disfranchised, would have a collar about his neck, and tread as a serf. He argued at some length that the Territories are to be governed by Congressional law, which could provide whether slavery shall or shall not exist. He referred to a former period of our history to show that Messrs. Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Crawford, Calhoun, Southard, all agreed that Congress has the power to exclude slavery from the Territories. He also alluded to the judicial history of the country to show that the position of the Republicans was consistent therewith. Their principles on this subject were the same as those of the old Whig party. Mr. Calhoun had emphatically said that the doctrine that Congress could not legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories was absurd and contrary to the practice of the Government from its foundation to the present time.

Mr. Winslow, (Mr. Corwin expressing a willingness to yield the floor) moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. Hickman and others on the Republican side objected.

Mr. Corwin resumed, reviewing the history of Ohio Democracy of 1848, who in resolutions declared that they looked on the institution of slavery as unfavorable to the full development of free institutions, and entertaining these sentiments said they would be derelict to duty if they did not prevent its increase, and mitigate, and finally eradicate it. The Democracy of Ohio in 1848 held these doctrines, going farther than the Whigs, but in that year the Democratic party were carried captive to Babylon. Zachary Taylor was elected President. The Democrats hung their harps on the willows, and mourned for the slain of the daughters of their people, while, up to 1853, they maintained that slavery might be restricted. The Democracy suddenly wake up and say slavery is very good, and will develope the resources of the country. He referred to these things to show Democratic inconsistency. The question as to slavery must be tried here after the House is organized, if that should take place. When Southern gentlemen announce, as they have done, that this Union shall be dissolved if the people of the North elect a President of their choice, we shall then see where the treason lies. Mr. Corwin spoke four hours.

The Harper's Ferry Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—No testimony has been given before the Committee of Investigation in any way implicating Republicans with John Brown's raid. Mr. Realf states emphatically that the movement was known to but few persons, as Brown was a secretive man and kept his own counsel. None who accompanied him to Harper's Ferry, but Kagi, were informed of the plan, which did not contemplate running off negroes. He says also that Brown and those in his confidence were radical Abolitionists who denounced the Republicans. When Senator Wilson made his speech in Lawrence, they assailed him for failing to approach their standard of duty.

Mr. Wilson appeared before the Committee, and stated that he had written to Dr. Howe of Boston for a letter which had been referred to by Realf. That letter was written in May, 1858, and substantially tells Dr. Howe, that information has reached him to the effect that Brown intended using the arms furnished for Kansas by the Massachusetts Aid Society in a manner not contemplated, and advises that they should be withdrawn from him.

Mr. Clair, of Collinsville, who manufactured the pikes which figured at Harper's Ferry, states that they were ordered during the Kansas troubles as weapons of protection.

Mr. Callender, cashier of a Bank at Hartford, proves that Brown had funds there which were drawn to furnish supplies for Kansas. Neither had the remotest idea of the movement in Virginia till it was published.

[From the Herald's Correspondent.]

Realf concluded his testimony before the Committee to-day. It was a detailed account of the organization of the Brown provisional government, in Canada, which has already been published. He testified that he went to England in 1858, and knew nothing about Brown's operations after that time. He was requested to examine certain letters found in Brown's bag, to see if he could identify them; but testified that he knew nothing about Brown's correspondents, or the authorship of the letters.

It is evident that some members of the Committee have been disappointed in Realf's testimony, be having testified to nothing of any importance that was not before in evidence.

Mr. B. B. Newton, the Vermont member of the National Kansas Committee, and subsequently the leader of a colony at Mapleton, Bourbon county, Kansas, confirmed the testimony of Mr. Corning, as to the refusal of the National Committee to furnish arms to Brown in 1857. When he commenced testifying in relation to the invasion of Kansas by armed bodies of men, he was stopped.

Senator Wilson went before the Committee to day and informed them he would produce a copy of the letter to Dr. Howe concerning the movements of Brown, based upon the information he received from Col. Forbes. He had sent to Natick for it. The Chairman informed him they were willing to give him his own time to prepare his testimony.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Thomas Hoyne as Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois.

From Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—We have received advices from Buenos Ayres to the 29th of November. The Government of Buenos Ayres has issued an address to the military, congratulating them upon the restoration of peace, and calling upon them to lend the weight of their influence in carrying out the decrees of the new Government.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace have been celebrated by a *Te Deum* in all the churches, and grand military displays throughout the provinces.

An election was to be held on the 31st of December to select Deputies to revise the Provisional Constitution of May 1st, 1853.

The new government enjoy, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the Buenos Ayreans. Political and commercial affairs move on harmoniously.

The Lawrence Calamity.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 23.—Miss Celia Stephens, a niece of Judge Stephens of this city, died Saturday from injuries received at the Pemberton Mill accident.

The Coroner's inquest is approaching a conclusion. Several witnesses were examined today regarding the construction of the Pemberton Mill, but nothing new was elicited.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Mayor of Lawrence and the Committee of Relief, having in charge the distribution of funds contributed to the aid of the Pemberton Mill sufferers, announce to the public, that so generous have been the contributions in money and clothing from every quarter, that no more assistance than what has already been sent, with what is now pledged and subscribed, will be needed to provide liberally for the wants of those really needy.

Destructive Fire.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 24.—A fire broke out last evening in the Taylor Block, occupied by Miller & Grinnell, grocers, Porter & Sligh, dry goods, Goodrich & Gay, hardware, Post Office and county offices, which, with adjoining wooden building and contents, were almost entirely consumed. Very few county records saved. Loss estimated at $100,000. Insurance $50,000.

Bank of Mobile.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 23.—The House has passed by a large majority, a bill to charter a bank in Mobile. A proviso thereof requires the stockholders to take a certain amount of stock in the great Central Railroad from Montgomery to Decatur, Ala. The bill will probably pass the Senate.

Fire in Hamilton, C. W.

HAMILTON, C. W., Jan. 24.—The Waterdown Flour mill, owned by W. P. Howland, M. P., was burned to-day, with 30,000 bushels wheat, and a quantity of flour. Loss not known, but is partially covered by insurance.

Two Legislatures at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—The Tennessee and Kentucky Legislatures are partaking of a splendid banquet at Masonic Hall, by invitation of the city of Louisville. They leave to-morrow on a visit to Cincinnati. The city is full of strangers from contiguous States.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

Great Battle in Mexico.

BY THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamship Baltic arrived at 6:30 this afternoon from Aspinwall, with $1,760,000 in treasure, and San Francisco dates of the 5th, brought down by the Golden Age. The Champion, with the mails, had not arrived at Panama when the Baltic sailed. The frigate Roanoke sloop-of-war St. Louis and ship Relief were at Aspinwall. The Lancaster and sloop-of-war Cyane were at Panama.

Dec. 21st a battle was fought near Colima, between Miramon, with 3,000 troops and the Liberals, numbering 7,000 under Rojas and Ogazon. The action lasted five hours. The Liberals had 600 or 700 killed and wounded, and the Conservatives 300. Miramon captured five field pieces and 3,000 prisoners. On the 24th he took possession of Colima and sent a detachment to Manzanillo and seized two vessels—the Gen. Vega and Lapuarte and armed them. Their destination was supposed to be Mazatlan.

The California news is only three days later. The Cortes with the mails of Dec. 5th, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 23d—a week behind the opposition steamer.

The Senate had agreed to meet in joint Convention on the 5th, for choice of U. S. Senator, by a vote of 20 to 12, which was regarded as a test of Weller's strength.

Phillips Moore was chosen Speaker of the House, and that branch had agreed to the Senate resolution for a joint convention on the 5th.

The Governor's message would not be sent in before the 6th.

The Overland Mail of the 12th, with St. Louis telegraphic advices of the 14th, had reached San Francisco. The *Bulletin*, of the 3d, contained several columns of news telegraphed from St. Louis to Malloy's. Also by mail to Firebaugh's Ferry, Cal., and thence by telegraph to San Francisco, inaugurating a new era in California journalism.

More trouble is anticipated from the Pick River Valley Indians. Some 1,500 had collected at the bend of that stream.

The Senate had adopted resolutions requesting members of Congress from California to urge the formation of a new Territory out of Carson Valley. No other news of interest.

Trade was stagnant. Money market easy.

THE ISTHMUS.—The Northern Light had arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 13th. The Orizaba with her passengers left on the 16th. The Sonora with the Baltic's outward passengers sailed on the 13th. The Sloop-of-war Levant left on the 16th for Realejo.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Guatemala Dec. 8th.

Gen. Guardiola had been re-elected President of Honduras.

Mr. Dimitry, U. S. Minister, had presented his credentials to the Government.

A forced loan of $100,000 had been decided in Nicaragua to pay for the munitions of war lately received from England.

A decree of Dec. 13th, declares Belly's Canal project at an end. He not having paid up the 200,000 francs due before the end of September. The coast is now clear for for Vanderbilt.

San Salvador and various other places suffered from the earthquake of the 8th. Many houses were destroyed, and one place was entirely destroyed by fire, which broke out at the time of the earthquake.

The Peruvian army were still encamped at Mapasinique, and their squadron was at anchor in Guayaquil River.

Civil war was expected on the departure of the Peruvians.

Valparaiso dates are to Dec. 15th, and Callao to Dec. 16th.

From Arizona and New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24—The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says the Navajoe Indians recently captured 5,000 sheep from a ranche near Fort Craig, and were committing depredations in all quarters.

The Legislature of New Mexico had passed a memorial asking Congress to organize the Territory of Arizona.

The President's Message, which was telegraphed from here for the San Francisco *Bulletin* and Sacramento *Union*, to overtake the Overland Mail at Meloy's Station on December 30th, passed Mesilla on the morning of the 7th. It was expected to reach San Francisco on the 13th inst.

The Reported Negro Disturbance in Canada.

CHATHAM, C. W., Jan. 24.—United States papers received here during the past few days, containing exciting accounts of disturbances, said to have taken place recently here and in this vicinity between the whites and colored population. The only ground for these reports is a fight which took place among a few white and colored school-boys a few days ago, in which no particular damage was done to either party. It caused no excitement here and was scarcely noticed. There has been no other disturbance or excitement whatever here or in this vicinity.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the Virginia Legislature a resolution has been introduced for the appointment of a Joint Committee of eighteen, to report on the recommendation of Hon. Mr. Memminger, Commissioner from South Carolina.

A bill has been passed appropriating $150,000 to pay the expenses accruing from the Harper's Ferry affair.

[Notice to Correspondents, Jan. 24, 1860.]

OFFICE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 126 CLARK STREET, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MADISON.—*B. A. B.*—By all means use a Chimney Brush; you will not then break chimneys by cleaning. Use the brush *dry*—price 15 cents.

Rural.—Yes, sir, we keep that very thing. Kerosene will instantly remove all grease spots from the most delicate of colors without injury to them. It is the first production from the coal before the Kerosene is produced.

S. P. T.—Your idea is erroneous. Boston Kerosene is made from Prince Albert Coal, obtained at Hillsboro, New Brunswick, differing materially from Cannel Coal, of Kentucky, Ohio, &c.

*** Several communications stand over to be answered to-morrow.

H. B. & CO.

The Best is the Cheapest

SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.

PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS!

SOAP FOR THE SEASONS! SOAP FOR FAMILY USE! SOAP FOR SHAVING! SOAP FOR INFANTS!

These soaps are unequaled for their cleansing and softening properties. Wholesale and Retail, at the

Toilet Emporium, 37 So. Clark-St.

The Comet Soap Works, Clybourn Bridge. HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Balls, Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an Engine of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. Post Office address Box 274.

DRAKE & BROTHER, 224 . . South Clark Street. . . 224. Solicit the attention of the citizens of the SOUTH DIVISION to their large and carefully selected stock of WALL PAPERS, CURTAINS, BORDERS, &c. which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN Piano Fortes and Melodeons, NO. 99. CLARK STREET. NO. 99. BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded Seventeen First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. PIANOS TO RENT. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new.

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, [illegible] Ship Chandlery. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market. GEO. WEBSTER. D. F. BAXTER.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property. A. S. CHADBOURNE. C. F. WETHERBE.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. M. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Munger & Armour, Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; James Mitchell & Co., Freeport.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers & Commission Merchants, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC. Particular attention paid to Curing Hams for family use. Packing House and Store, 231 South Water street, P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. C. R. S. MIXER.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT. D. W. TICKNOR.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON, (Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.,) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., will give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Post Office Box 2989.

A. N. KING, (LATE OF CLOUGH & KING.) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS, 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago, One door East of the Old Stand.

C. M. DUPUY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Office No. 1 Steel's Block, South Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago. Warehouse, No. 13 South Water street.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 2 Alsens' Building. ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York.

HERVEY, BARKER & CO, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Cash advances on Property in Store. G. W. HERVEY. J. S. BARKER. F. CONNER.

GILBERT A. COLBY, COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 6 Board of Trade Building. Liberal advances made on consignment for shipping East.

NORTON, WALTER & ROGERS STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 River Street, Chicago. Advances made on Flour, Pork, Highwines, and other Produce. Storage in Fire Proof Stores, with Cellars for Pork, Lard, &c.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignment to F. Y. HAMBERLAIN, H. W. SEYMOUR.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. A. L. UNDERWOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain, For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street.

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. REFERENCES.—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moores, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S. Dole, Chicago.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 S. Water cor. Clark st, Chicago.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New York. UNDERWOOD & CO., Chicago, Agents for the Northwest.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,) PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. ALBERT E. NEELY. E. B. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. 226, 228 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 Beaver Street, New York City. WALKER & CO., No. 17 Wells Street, (over Geo. Smith's Bank), Chicago. Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York. JAS. B. WALLER, Chicago. JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 183 South Water street, Allen's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

E. W. DENSMORE, HAVING REMOVED to his new location, will continue in the FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS. As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received. Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store. No. 230 Lake Street. C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Oak and Hemlock Upper, French and Domestic Kip, French and Domestic Calf, Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper, Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c. Also, the largest assortment of Kit and Shoe Findings, TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to. HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS, 58 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO. Post Office Box 3059.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, Assisted by Dr. John White. 131 LAKE STREET.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 25 Washington-street.

DRIED BERRIES.—25 Brls Dried Blackberries, 10 do dried Whortleberries, 20 do dried Elderberries. WM. LITTLE & CO., 192 S. Water st.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1859....Winter Arrangement....1860. On and after Sunday, December 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot at 9:20 a.m. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur at 4.15 p.m.; at Springfield at 6.15 p.m.; St. Louis at 11.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.00 a.m.; Memphis at 4.00 p.m. next day, and New Orleans at 6.30 a.m. third day. 9:00 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 4.15 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10.15 a.m.; St. Louis at 1.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.45 p.m.; Memphis 7.30 a.m. second day, and New Orleans at 4.30 p.m., third day. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. Leave Chicago at 7.00 a.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.40 a.m. " 12.00 noon, " 1.00 p.m. " 3.15 p.m. " 4.00 p.m. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. 1859....FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS....1860. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: 6:30 am.—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:30 am., Albany 4:00 pm., New York 10:15 pm, Boston 12:00 of night. 5:45 am.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:30 am., and Louisville at 6:00 am. 7:00 pm.—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5:00 am., Albany 4:40 pm, New York 10:30 am, Boston 4:00 pm. 7:00 pm.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am, Louisville 4:00 pm. Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:00 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, save New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows: Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets. 11.15 a.m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.) 8:00 p.m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) ARRIVE AT CHICAGO. 5:35 a.m.—Night Express. 10:20 p.m.—Mail and Express. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. CONNECTIONS. At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines. At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east. At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South. At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples. At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western states. Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours. Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route. Joliet Accommodation. Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 8:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:30 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:30. JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, N. H. MOORE, Receivers. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. Gen. Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 260 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. [illegible] Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York. Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Travelling Public. For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; [illegible] The Greatest Facilities offered for the Prosecution and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK. And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R." [illegible] THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES. 1859-60....WINTER ARRANGEMENT....1859-60. Takes effect on and after Nov. 13. Great Through Route to New York, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas. 6:00 am. Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted,) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 5:32 pm, and Detroit at 6:00 pm. 7:00 pm. Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:35 a.m. and Detroit at 7:00 am. Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c. Direct connection made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland. Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson. No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit. Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot. G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.40 am and 11.30 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. At 11:40 am and 9:00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate places. At 4:35 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 am train. Sleeping cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. H. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows: 5:30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted.) 6:50 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. Also, [illegible] Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and expeditious, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive checks agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago Depot. [illegible] Be Particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. [illegible] JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt, Chicago.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted): LEAVE RACINE. At 10.30 A. M., Meeting at Clinton train leaving Chicago at 11:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at 6:30 P. M.—in time for trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South. LEAVE FREEPORT. At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee. Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest dispatch. For information inquire at Offices of Chicago and Northwestern; and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads. ROBERT HARRIS, Supt. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave Chicago at [illegible] for Janesville, Rockford, Madison, La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh [illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. Chicago, Clinton & Cedar Rapids. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows: TRAINS WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD. [illegible] Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East. At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto. At Union Grove with stages for Tipton. At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa. At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Charles City, Chickasaw, Charles, Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Jefferson, Des Moines, Iowa Falls, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs. With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo. This is the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 220 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and the nearest route into the interior of Iowa. Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago. An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to check all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be transferred across the river free of charge. M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves at 9:10 am. and arrives at 6.20 pm. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11.15 pm. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 5:00 am (Mondays excepted). JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Trains leave at: 12:15 pm.—Day express for Milwaukee and intermediate stations, connecting directly with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad. 8:45 am.—Milwaukee freight train with passenger car attached for accommodation of way travel. 4.30 pm.—Waukegan Accommodation. Milwaukee trains arrive at 6:30 pm. passenger, and 1 pm. freight. Waukegan train at 9:45 am. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Mail leaves 8.45 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 4.30 p.m. Sundays excepted. Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.50 a.m. Sundays excepted. Express leaves 11.15 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 6.30 a.m. Mondays excepted. C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. December 7th, 1859.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 p.m. for Milwaukee and intermediate stations connecting with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad; at 4:30 p.m. for Waukegan, and a Way Train for Milwaukee, with Passenger Car attached, at 8:45 a.m. for accommodation of way travel. Trains arrive at 6:30 p.m. from Milwaukee; 9:45 a.m. from Waukegan. Freight at 4:15 p.m. M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR FOR Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers. ASHCROFT'S PATENT. SIMPLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE. Dependent upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Perpendicular contrivance liable to get out of order. Over 1,200 have been put up in New England within the past year. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 233 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agents for the West.

TINNER'S STOCK. We have a full supply of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, Copper and Metals Generally FOR THE FALL TRADE. THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer, 45........Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, [illegible] Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, [illegible]

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, [illegible] Tremont House, is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidence of his ability, and that any work entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES. Made from drawings. Office—63 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT. OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Stationery &c.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern. [illegible] Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c. Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style, and Books bound and rebound. Printing done with neatness and dispatch. NO. 129 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark st.) Post Office Box 3634.

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices. By J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO., No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . . Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill." Cash paid for Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State street, have now on hand the following sizes of [illegible]: 22x47, 18x33, 20x44, 26x40, 22x32, 24x38, 24x34, 25x37, 24x36, 24x34, 25x33, 28x38. And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do., 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest prices. Cash paid for Rags.

LELAND & MIXER, 231 South Water Street. Have just taken from smoke house a [illegible] PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS, On which they obtained the "First Premium" at the United States Fair, and would respectfully ask [illegible] A full supply will be kept for sale during the [illegible].

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., [illegible]

1500 BXS. LAYER RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do. 200 quarter boxes do do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, in fancy boxes and drums. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do. J. W. DOANE & CO.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. A large and superior assortment. PARSONS, PITKIN & HARRIS.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES. For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HARRIS.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. PARSONS, PITKIN & HARRIS.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR. Crop of [illegible]. PARSONS, PITKIN & HARRIS.

250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP. PARSONS, PITKIN & HARRIS.

DRIED APPLES.—25 Brls Dried Apples. [illegible]

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 BOXES PURE [illegible]. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. BEST [illegible]. Elephant Oil. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HF. BBLS. NEW [illegible]. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BOXES CASTILE [illegible]. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray, William Bross, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year. Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week. Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year. Daily, to Mail subscribers, per six months. Tri-Weekly, per year. Weekly, single subscribers. [illegible] Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

CONGRESS.

Another vote for Speaker was taken yesterday, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	[illegible]
Necessary to a choice	[illegible]
Sherman (Republican)	[illegible]
B[illegible] (Democrat)	[illegible]
Smith, of N. C., (American)	[illegible]
Scattering	[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Two Democratic papers in Minnesota—the Winona *Democrat* and the St. Anthony *press*—say that Mr. Douglas has nothing to hope for from the Charleston delegation from that State. The editor of the St. Paul *P*[illegible]—the central Douglas organ—was a candidate for Charleston honors, but was defeated by a decided majority.

THE LAST GAG.

It appears that Senator Douglas has published a pamphlet edition of Mr. Lincoln's Cincinnati speech, in which he (Douglas) was conclusively shown to be an enemy to freedom, and that it is being extensively franked to the South by John Logan, of "dirty work" notoriety. The title of this pamphlet is "D[illegible] against the North." We copy from an Alabama paper the editor's acknowledgement to Messrs. Logan and Lincoln for their distinguished favor—together with his opinion that "Old Abe" is too notorious an Abolitionist to be obtruding his advice on the South as to suitable candidates for the Presidency. It appears that Logan's shot did not take effect in that quarter.

More "Non-Intercourse."

Forty-six individuals and firms in Buffalo, N. Y., have signed an agreement declining to receive the bills of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri Banks.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondents of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* say that Mr. Corwin's reply to Barksdale was regarded by those who heard it as the greatest effort of his life. The same correspondents state that Douglas's speech was a complete failure. He laid himself out to make an impression, but did not succeed.

It is rumored in Washington that Benson will challenge Pryor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Helper Book again—Sherman's Speech—Hypocrisy of the Fire-eaters Unmasked—No Explanation Wanted—Realf's Testimony Concerning Senator Brown.

[Special correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2[illegible].

It has been asserted within my hearing one hundred times, that Sherman signed the Helper book, which recommended servile insurrection, and refused to explain or disavow. This charge has become the staple of all the speeches made by the fire eaters. All the excuses offered by the Disunionists for their factious course have been based on Sherman's refusal to disavow Helper's pamphlet. It has furnished them nearly all their partizan capital; it has been the pretext for most of the grossly offensive invectives flung at the Republicans. The appeals to the South Americans to unite with the fire-eaters have been based on the Helper's book, and Sherman's refusal to be catechised. On two occasions Sherman said that an honorable man could under the circumstances. And the more decent of the Disunionists admitted that the assault upon him was being carried to unjustifiable extremes.

As often as three times a week Missouri Clark makes a maudlin speech on the subject of his resolution. He punishes the King's English, commits assault and battery on Murray's Grammar, and stutters, stammers, and hammers at the everlasting Helper book. He had his periodical fit last Friday. He began by saying that he had given Mr. Sherman two opportunities to make an explanation of his connection with the Helper "Impending Crisis," but he had declined to exonerate himself from the responsibility of recommending the "incendiary document." He repeated this statement several times, and finally asked Mr. Sherman why he had not availed himself of the opportunity offered him to remove this great stumbling block which was preventing the organization of the House.

Mr. Sherman promptly arose, and in a five minutes' speech that electrified the House, denied that an opportunity had ever been given him to explain his connection with Helper's book. He asked Mr. Clark whether he was willing now to withdraw his resolution for the purpose of enabling him to make his explanation? He denied that an opportunity had ever been given him for an explanation. He claimed that the resolution had been introduced in its present offensive, insulting shape for the express purpose of preventing an explanation or disavowal. It was part of a deliberate design to menace and insult him and his political associates. He had been charged with knowingly and deliberately signing a book that recommended treason, and of lighting the torch of the incendiary to be applied to the dwellings of the people of the South. He had been charged with crimes which, if true, would render him unworthy of a seat in Congress. But these invectives had been hurled at him to subserve a base partizan purpose. He had on a former occasion explained to Gen. Millson, of Virginia, how his name came to be signed to the recommendation for the Helper book. [Mr. Sherman repeated his explanation made to Millson as follows]:—

"I did not sign the paper; but it seems that Hon. Mr. Morgan, a member of the last Congress, and a friend of mine, came to me, as I was in my place, and asked me to sign a recommendation for the circulation of a political pamphlet to be compiled by a committee, of which Mr. Blair, a member of this House, [illegible] I said to him that I had not time to examine the book; but if there was nothing offensive in it, he might use my name. Thereupon, this gentleman signed my name to that paper. This information I did not have at the time the gentleman from Virginia addressed his question to him. I do not recollect of having signed the letter presented. Indeed, I did not, for my name appearing to such list. I am told that some [illegible] of the House who have not [illegible] that I did not know what was in it. At the time, I stated that I had not read the book, that I did not know what was in it."

After making the above explanation, Mr. Sherman went on to say that he did not believe Mr. Clark wanted an explanation, but to test the matter and put it forever at rest, he challenged him to withdraw it *for a moment*. If that were done he was willing to define his opinions of that book, page by page—including the extracts which had been read by the Clerk. But that "while that resolution is before the House, in an improper and unparliamentary manner, and its adoption urged, as it is, by offensive menaces, never will I explain a single word contained in those extracts." [Great applause on the floor and in the galleries.] He regarded it as offensive in its tone, unprecedented, unparliamentary, and an invasion of the rights of a Representative. Under the menace clearly contained in it, he never would explain a single word contained in those extracts. [Renewed applause.] It was not in his blood to do anything under menace, and these Southern gentlemen can't put it there. [Great applause.] He spoke in a straightforward, dignified, manly manner. The speech made a decided sensation on the floor and in the crowded galleries. During its delivery stillness reigned throughout the hall, and every word rung with clarion distinctness, producing an electrical effect which at its conclusion broke out in irrepressible bursts of applause. Clark made a rambling, contemptible reply, that he would not withdraw the resolution for an explanation or anything else; which brought forth a stream of hisses. It was demonstrated that the factionists were using this Helper matter before the House as a sort of bass drum, to pound on each and in order to keep the country in an uproar. It is part and parcel of the disunion programme. But the worst and most reprehensible part of the whole thing is that Northern doughfaces like Lamar of Wisconsin, Logan and McClernand of Illinois, and others of that ilk, are siding and abetting this work of faction and disorganization. Verily, they will get their reward if the [illegible]